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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22,Rua do Marquez d'Aorantes HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD, Minister.

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COLONIZATION RESULTS.

Our attention has been called to an incident which has lately occurred in the province of Sao Paulo, and which is pointed out as a proof of the tendency of immigration and the good results of the system now in operation. It seems that a Swiss family of the name of Siegrist had lived on the plantation of Colonel Queiroz Telles, near Campinas, for a period of 26 years. Last year the aged father wished to see his native land before his death, and the whole family returned home. This year, however, Balthazar Siegrist, a younger member of the family, returned to Brazil and brought 59 Swiss colonists with him, the whole party arriving at Col. Queiroz Telles' plantation on the 5th inst.

We are glad to note this incident, not for the reason that we believe it to be an indication of a coming tide of immigration, nor that we are ready to accept it as a fair sample of an existing state of affairs throughout the empire, but simply because of its value as an individual instance of good treatment on the part of a planter, and of a corresponding confidence and loyalty on the part of his dependents. As the newspapers have recorded no similar occurrence, we are justified in referring to it as an isolated example of the kind. It proves that this one planter-and we trust there are many others of the same kind-has dealt justly with his employees, and has made his service desirable through fair, treatment and square dealing. It is not a thing, however, for which the least credit is due, as all these things are simple obligations in one's daily life for the performance of which no more credit is due than for telling the truth. The instance is noteworthy, nevertheless, because it illustrates the good results of such a policy.

There are a few points in this case, how ever, which the newspapers do not mention, about which we have a little curiosity. After serving twenty-six years on one plantation, what were the savings of the Siegrist family, and how much money did they take back to Switzerland with them? Twenty-six years of hard, uninterrupted labor should have left something to the credit of the family, as a provision against sickness and old age. Was this the case? And furthermore, how is it that an industrious family remained in service twenty-six long years without acquiring land and a home of their own? In the United States such a family would have had a little farm within a year, and would have paid for it within five years. The young men would have worked for their wealthy neighbors just the same, while the father and other members of the family would have tilled the little farm and added something day by day to their little fortune. Such families often, very often, grow rich and prosperous. Why can not such a result occur in the province of São Paulo? Admitting that the Siegrist family received the best of treatment, and that members of it have gladly returned to the old service, is it to be presumed that the problem of immigration has been solved and that many immigrants will follow them and be content with the

Europe all know that in the United States they can buy land cheaply, make homes for themselves, and become citizens in every sense of the term. Will not the great majority expect the same inducements from Brazil?

Practically speaking, it is little credit to this country that an honest, hard-working family spent twenty-six long years here without ever acquiring a foot of soil, or a single political right. Were the country wholly barren, or overcrowded with population, such a result would not be surprising, but in a province so fertile and so sparsely populated as São Paulo, and in a new country at that, this result is certainly illogical and unpromising. Our Brazilian friends should bear in mind that the question is a broader one than is here indicated, and that it includes more than good treatment on the part of the planters. We repeat again that Brazil's great need is neither servile nor bound labor, but free, independent laborers.

From the Jornal do Commercio, July 5. INTERNATIONAL COTTON EX-POSITION.

-Through the medium of the imperial legation at Washington the government has sent the announcement that Brazil can not be represented in the International Cotton Exposition, projected at Atlanta, Georgia. It has assuredly been a lack of appropriations for services of this character which leads the imperial government to this conclusion. and it is unnecessary to add that, lamentable as must be the absence of Brazil in the expositions to which she is constantly invited, the reason for not appearing can not be better founded. The strict observance of the law of public expenditure is an argument to which others are opposed in vain, since it does not comprise unforseen and extraordinary circumstances which any exception is able to justify. It is a doctrine which we have sustained in discussion, and which it is necessary to repeat in each particular case. We believe, however, that with the insignificant expenditure for which the means remain in the budget, it will be possible and fit not to throw away the opportunity for studying the improvements in the cotton industry which are going to be exhibited at Atlanta. The decline of this branch of our agriculture is assuredly not a phenomenon for which the remedy is offered in expositions, but should be the reason for making known among ourselves the new methods of cultivation of the precious shrub, and of its utilization by industry.

In this respect it will not be out of place to record that, if no other plant has been seen to extend the area of its cultivation with such rapidity as cotton, no one also has exceeded it in the ascending progression of consumption. In the United States alone the consumption of cotton in 1880 had augmented 146 per cent. in the South, 150 per cent. in the West, 83 per cent. in New England, and 18 per cent in the Middle

During the American war Brazil quintupled her production of cotton, constituting same rewards? The laboring classes of herself in a brief period of time the first

producer of this article. The learned Agassiz, placing in relief this surprising economic phenomenon, noted, with profound judgment, that a similar progress in our cotton industry would enter into operation when Brazil disbanded the great number of able-bodied laborers employed in the Paraguayan war, and without having to import either Chinese or capital, but simply through the vitality of productive forces. The province of São Paulo where the cotton tree had never blossomed, and others as Ceará, Parahyba and Alagôas where the cultivation of the precious plant had nearly disappeared, would then produce extraordinarily. The high price of the product would be compensated by the liberality of these forces, remunerating the laborer and compensating the burden of production.

The circumstances have changed, but the regimen of taxation has not changed, and there has been no improvement in the conditions of transportation from many localities far removed from the seaboard where the most and best cotton was produced at that time. There are cotton belts where the planter gives 100 per cent, of the product to whom will transport it on the backs of animals to the consuming markets, over impassable roads; and this product, thus burdened, then pays, besides the legitimate commercial expenses, general imposts and provincial imposts. In the exceptional period of the war of secession, the fabulous price of the product was sufficient for all this. The cause was transitory, and has passed. There remains, however, the double tax, general and provincial, and what can be hoped for an industry thus burdened, except in privileged localities?

It is assuredly not from one day to another, nor to one's wishes and necessities, that conditions of transport can be changed. It is a necessity that we shall resign ourselves to what comes in the natural order of things. But it is not so with what is caused by the impost which can be revised every year, and it must not be forgotten that, whatever may be the financial situation for which provisions will have to be made, there is a limit for all taxation which can not be exceeded without causing the contrary effect of reducing the taxable material.

Let us not lose sight of the fact that cotton, long since deposed from its throne of product king, has disappeared from the list of our productions, and that augmenting it and not reducing it is the economic necessity for every provident country which does not wish to mortgage its future by a combination of causes which can, at a given moment, decrease a principal source of wealth.

The United States are not sufficient at the same time for the great productive enterprises and the extraordinary expansion of industrial forces, some organized and others organizing, which absorb a large part of human activity. The consumption of cotton there tends to surpass production, and to Brazil should be reserved the part of the great provider of this article to the industry of cotton manufacture, so insatiable of the raw material at a low price. It is all that we can do to produce under such condi-

tions, accustoming ourselves to confide in the quality and quantity of the product rather than in the ephemeral eventuality of abnormal prices.

One should never repeat too often what everyone knows, but what everyone seems to have forgotten. We have reproduced through a long series of years nearly the same regimen of imposts with which the state, compelled by the necessities of war, levied upon an agriculture to which exceptional circumstances had afforded the transitory conditions of prosperity. This state of affairs can not last.

The government has heard this at length from practical men who are to be convoked in the economico-agricultural arena, and who will undoubtedly not restrict themselves to indicating the means for lessening or subduing the crisis in coffee, otherwise an object of prime interest, but not the only one to be taken into consideration. Agriculture suffers from common evils and from others special to each branch of the great culture. Though we may consider these and others, we should above all not limit ourselves to the sterile relation of our

BAHIA BRITISH CLUB.

On the evening of the 1st inst. the first of a series of drimatic entertainments was given by the members of this flourishing society at the club house, resulting in an unqualified success, and a most enjoyable evening to both guests and performers. The pieces chosen were the well known farces "In Possession" and "Turn Him Out," which were greeted with hearty laughter and well merited applause. Where all distinguished themselves especial men tion is hardly necessary, but a vote of thanks is due to the stage manager, Mr. Finney, for his untiring exertions in giving an impetus to, and superintending the entertainment. The stage and scenery were set up entirely by the members themselves, to whom very great credit is due, more particularly so as the resources at their disposal are, comparatively speaking, limited.

The programme of the evening was as follows:

> "IN POSSESSION," A FARCE IN ONE ACT.

Dramatis Persone :

ties , , , , Levin

Major Molpotherby (an irate
guardsman and guardian to

Piretta's mistress, , , F. 11. Hayward

Weazle (a cautious lawyer)..., Alfred Peters

Piretta (maid, and lovers' gobetween..., D. A. Vignoles

Interval.

"TURN HIM OUT," A FARCE IN ONE ACT.

Dramatis Persona:

1st Porter ,, Alfred Peters and do ,, R. A. Mather

Bahia British Club, July 1st, 1881.

A PARIS paper says that when Berson, the A PARIS paper says that when Berson, the lieutenant-general of artillery, gave his coffee-plant to the Jardin des Plantes, in the last century, he little dreamt that 600,000,000 pounds of the fruit would be one day produced from plantations, which all had their origin in the sample given by him to the Paris Museum, of which a shoot was carried to the West Indus. Nor might his surcarried to the West Indies. Nor might his sur-prise have been less real had he been told that, at no very distant date, as much as 5,000,000,000 francs' worth of the beverage inade from the berry would be sold at the cafes of the Boulevard, and that in 1878 the estimated production of coffee throughout the entire world would be set down at 1.880 000 000 neguries. 1,080,000,000 pounds.

From The Greeer, New York, May 14. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

THE EAST AND WEST INDIES

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has just come forward with some valuable tables relating to coffee and sugar pro luction, from which we make some extracts.

COFFEE PRODUCTION IN THE EAST INNIES.

	Governme	Java	Private.	West coast of Sumatra.
	picuis		piculs	piculs
1871	446,00		121,000	156,000
1872	984,00		85,000	90,800
1873	774,00		52,000	108,000
1874	1,032,000		80,000	131,500
1875	494,00		22,000	145,000
1876	1,266,00		103,000	
1877	875.00x		85,000	102,900
18;8	857,000		16,000	175,000
10,3	357,01X		10,000	104,000
Total	6,728,000	0 1.2	64,000	1,013,200
Average	841.000	. 1	58,000	126,650
P	biiLl⊾ S	ingapore	India	Ceylon
		picals	crut.	cut.
	,370	28, 241	301,900	945,000
1872		47.938	507,300	723,000
1873 56	,205	47,634	375,900	
t874 45	,920	38.417	343,400	
1875 66	,520	46,552	311,800	
1876 37	,317	43,685	371,000	
1877 61,	,097	53.258	302,400	981,000
1878 38	282	29,585	297,000	
Total378.	S11 33	5.310	2,810,700	6,582,000
Average, 47		11,914	351,337	822,250
		CUTCLA		, ,
	7474			tons
Inva	1 D. J			

			tons
Java and Padang,	avera	ge	67,337
Ceylon.	,,		41,112
British India,	,,		17,567
Philippine 1-lands,	**		2,833
Singapore,	,,		2,477
Total annual av	erage		131,326

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES IN 1876, 1877 AND 1878.

Java, government	999,000
,, private Sumatra, government	168,000
Sumatra, government	127,000
., private	20,000
Celebes, government	20,000
Sali and other small islands.	95,000
Sali and other small islands.	50,000
Total	1,479,000
COFFEE PRODUCTION IN THE V	EST INDIES.

Perto Rico

(6//3	10113	pounts
1871 19,946	9,660	5,611,000
1872 29,797	8,151	9,511,000
1873 27,901	12,461	7,199,000
1874 25.076	8,892	10,351,000
1875 28,017	11,712	7,136,000
1876 23,768	14,099	8,708,000
1877 29,387	6,285	9,533,000
1878	8,594	
Totnl 183,892	79,855	58,049,000
Average. 26,270	9,982	8,292,714

Hayti

Hayti, avera	ge		10115 26,270
l'orto Rico, Jamaica,	avera	ge	9,982
Total			

RECAPUTULATION.

	**********	L CKOI,	
	1855	1865	Average 1876-78
	tons	tons	tous
Dutch East Indies Philippine Islands		74,359	91,405
Control of Tsianus	1,359	2,162	3,397
Ceylon, Singapore, Br.I.	28,780	59,413	53,422
Arabia	6,176	4,632	2,779
Total		140,566	151,003
Africa	4,000	4,000	4,000
Brazil	62.400	201,000	225,500
Rest of South America.	22,315	30,240	35,890
Central America	3,500	9,050	32,500
West Indics	29,300	36,800	41,800
Occanica		300	150
- m			
Total3		421,956	490,843
THEIR DIST	FRIBUTE	ON.	

			/···	
-	1856-	1858	1876	-1878
		p. capita		p. capita
	tons	kilos	tons	kilos
Norway	4,700	3.30	7,250	3.96
Sweden	5,950	1.65	9,960	2.27
Denmark	7,450	1 3.00	4,450	2.37
Russia	7,000		7,625	
	5,850	0.55	14,970	0.45
	4,400	4-35	31,250	8.12
	0,450	4.50	22,110	4.14
Germany 6	1,950	1.85	99,320	2.32
Austria 1	9,700	0.55	37,250	. 1.00
	7,400	2.78	8,340	3.02
France 2	7,300	0.75	50,000	1.98
Italy)			12,865	0.47
Spain } 1	3,500		2,750	0. 16
Portugal			1,500	0.34
United States. 9		3.50	147,000	3.75
Other countries. 1	2,250		32,380	
Total 31	4,000		489,020	

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the production of Ceylon and British India more an doubled during the decade 1855-65, but that heequently it decreased somewhat, which has subsequently it decreased somewhat, which has been due to the leaf disease in Ceylon. The increase of production in Netherland India, according to these tables, has been steady, expanding rather more latterly, probably as much due to the extension of railroads in Java as to the gain of area made guiltiestics. In America the much call the leaf of the production of the control of the production of the produ under cultivation. In America the most remarkable progress is, beside Central America and the West Indies, certainly made in coffee production in Brazil; Indus, certainly made in conce production in Brazil; the proportionately greatest increase falling into the decade 1855-65, thanks to the new railroads, chiefly; we presume the increase in Central America will be greater still as soon as the railroads now building in Guatemala and Costa Rica are all finished. The West Indies have made excellent headway, principally Hayti and Jamaica, especially since the huter process reachibilistic. since the higher prices were established to

ago.

Consumption has meanwhile, as the table shows, received a great impulse in Holland, Germany, Austria, France and the United States, partly by virtue of increased population, and partly in consequence of greater prosperity. In England, the country which has on the whole prospered most steadily since 1855, for it has had neither wars nor revolution, and has been making money out of the misfortunes of other nations, coffee consumption has made no progress, and is indeed small considering the population. This is to be attributed, we presume to the preference given to tea over coffee, in conse-quence of the climate on the one hand, and habit

THE CUBA SUGAR AND MOLASSES TRADE Another set of tables from the same authority gives the details of Cuban sugar and molasses production and export during the twelve years which followed the insurrection there. According to these tables the production of clayed sugar in Cuba has dwindled down to a mere trifle, compared with what it used to be, while hogsheads have on the whole been steadily gaining in amount. This has been brought about by the great changes in the methods of manufacture in the land, also affecting the production of molasses.

ĺ	'	Expor	t of	Motastes.	Total sugar production tous	
ı	.000		*******	mana.	20113	tons
į	1868 1	1,751,310	547,029	399,249		
i	1869	1,701,871	511,822	380,078		
	1870 1	1,681,705	551,068	328,292		
i		1,126,141			530,000	337,428
ı		1,525,098			690,000	401,364
I		,424,713			775,000	479,372
I		,105,499			681,000	481,841
Į	1875 1	,147,701	717,401	284,374	718,000	469,018
I	1876	786,852	628,739	211,532	590,000	436,903
۱	1877	435,858	612, 141	159,727	520,000	419,000
١		375,735			533,000	430,521
i		· 383 ,465	892,432	225,854	670,000	481,972
ı	1880	241,295	728,724	175,729	530,000	405,000
I		Total		6	,243,000 4.	342,419

From the New York Maritime Register, May 11

AN AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE WITHOUT AMERICAN VESSELS.

There are no better opportunities for employ ment of ocean vessels than in the export trade of the United States. The amount of freight money annually earned in this trade has reached enormous proportions, The United States are credited in many proportions. The United States are credited in many quarters with paying this immense sum, and naturally it would be supposed that the money would go into the pockets of American ship-owners, as martime interests always ranked high in the United States. Yet many brilliant articles are written to show that this money is an enormous drain on the resources of the country, as it goes into the hands of foreign ship-owners and not to Americans. But there is no drain in the manner indicated. The loss arises from the fact that this trade is carried on principally without employing American ships. It is not a loss in expenditure, but in income. Un-fortunately for the fine theories spun by those who base their arguments upon the hypotheses that the United States are the employers of the ship, the purchasers of the exports pay by the largest pro-portion of this freight money and as these purportion of this freight money and as these pur-chasers are generally foreign merchants, the drain of money from this country cannot be large. The loss of business, however, including the opportuntiles of bringing more money into the country, of giving employment to thousands more of artizans and trades people and of strengthening the country by building up again a great industry, is enormous.

Indeed it cannot be over-estimated, for it means
the loss of commercial power and a dependence upon matters where commercial suc foreigners in matters where commercial success demands that the country shall be independent. It hodes no success to a maritime country like this when its exports are delivered at tide water, not to its own vessels, but to foreign ones. The lead among commercial nations cannot be secured while the United States carry on their export trade with-out the help of American vessels.

The loss of this carrying trade can never be made so evident as by the fact that during the first four months of this year not one American vessel was inspected and loaded with grain at New York for a foreign port. This shows how fully foreigners have possession of the field. If anywhere, it would be expected to be in the principal port of the country where the exports of grain are the largest, that an American vessel would find employment. Our statement, however, shows that this expectation would not be realized. It is a startling one to make, yet its trutbfulness is easily shown. The shipments of grain from New York during January were 3,371,744 bushels in 106 vessels; during February 4,213,863 bushels in 125 vessels; during March 6,645,712 bushels in 173 vessels and during April 6,752,680 bushels in 171 vessels. This makes a total of 20,983,999 bushels of grain shipped during the four months, every bushel of which was carried in foreign bottoms. It is not uninteresting to note the nationality of these vessels, as showing which take the lead as carriers for the United States. There were of these 279 steamers and 73 sailing vessels British, 56 sailing vessels Norwegian, 2 steamers and 49 sailing vessels Italian, 22 sailing steamers and 49 sailing vessels Italian, 22 sailing vessels Austrian, 44 steamers and 1 sailing vessels German, 6 sailing vessels Swedish, 10 steamers and 2 sailing vessels French, 5 steamers Danish, 2 steamers and 1 sailing vessels Dutch, 21 steamers Belgian, 2 sailing vessels Portuguese. Here is a total of 353 steamers and 212 sailing vessels all carrying goods from the port of New York, all of them foreigners and every one of which disbursed the smallest possible amount of money here, expending the bulk of it, earned in this trade, elsewhere. The loss of this trade is orgate than the where. The loss of this trade is greater than the amount of freight money carned. It includes the loss of a great industry. How long this is to con-tinue, depends upon the supineness of the people here. If they will insist that our ship-owners shall be freed from unecessary and foolish restrictions and burdens, then the carrying trade hence will be wrested from these foreign vessels and the money earned in it will be spent in the United States in-stead of in foreign countries.

GROWTH OF THE NEW ORLEANS COFFEE TRADE.

During the week ending May 21, no less than 42,604 bags of coffee have arrived in the Mississippi river direct from Rio de Janeiro. "Such heavy importation at this season, when quarantine difficulties have commenced, however," the Picayune remarks, "are in keeping with the tendency of this important branch of trade. Three cargoes are at important branch of trade. Three cargoes are at important branch of trade. Three cargoes are at quarantine, and counted as receipts in importers' hands, though lying below, where the vessels and freight are undergoing thorough disinfection. These importations swell the total for the unexpired portion of the coffee year, beginning July 1, to 248.616 bags, which largely exceed the figures of any season since the war, and overtop the imports for the preceding twelve months by 43.473 bags. But the trade has expanded in other directions as well. The imports of the berry from Mexico, Cuba, etc., since September 1, aggregate 51,890 bags and bales, against 18,827 for the corresponding period last year—an increase of 175 per cent. The drift of this branch of the trade is unmistakable. We are in a position to practically control the bus-The drift of this branch of the trade is unmistakable. We are in a position to practically control the business in Mexican coffee, and it is a commerce that is likely to grow rapidly with the development of that country. Reducing the packages to the average weight of the Brazilian, the sum total for this year is 350,250 bags, as compared with 250,332 last season."

A TRAFFIC IN HUMAN BEINGS.

The attention of the government of this republic has been called to the existence of a horrible and nefarious traffic which is carried on over the Brazil. nefarious traffic which is carried on over the Brazil-ian frontier. It is a traffic in human beings, a a veritable slave trade which the civilization and humanity of the age condemn with horror. The Indians of the Caqueta, a Colombian territory on the Brazilian border, sell the prisoners which are taken in the frequent wars among their various tribes, to the Brazilian traders who visit them every year. The poor captives suffer terrible hardships in their course down the Amazon and its tributaries to the agricultural regions below, and here the horoze of course down the Amazon and its tributaries to the agricultural regions below, and here the horror of their situation is intensified if possible, as they are sold as slaves to the planters, when their doom of perpetual servitude is sealed. The traffic has been going on for years, and we hope, in the interests of poor helpless humanity, the Colombian government will make such representations as will put a stop to such a disgrace forever.—[Panama Star and Herald, May 12.

A MONSTER mill is being built in Minneapolis which will turn out 51/2 barrels of flour per minute, which will turn out 5½ harries of Hour per minute, 333 barriels per hour, 8,000 per day, 2,400,000 barriels per year (300 days). It will require 10,000,000 bushels of wheat per day to supply it, and the value of its annual product will be at least \$14,000,000. It will make one-third of the present wheat crop of Manageria into flow, and require a survey flower. of Minnesota into flour, and require an army of men to carry on the work growing out of its operations.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

- -The Pará provincial assembly adjourned on the 26th ult
- h uit. —The May receipts of the Manáos custom house
- were 15,021\$752.

 —The Bahia provincial assembly will probably
- —The Butting Provincial assembly will probably close its sessions to-day,
 —The June receipts of the Rio Grande mea de
 rendar amounted to 122,702\$373.

 —The surveys for a telegraph line connecting
 Fortaleza, Ceará, with Maranhão and Pará, have been begun.
- -The June receipts of the Pernambuco custom house amounted to 864,426\$538, against 658,097\$. 985 in the same mouth of 1880
- The recent mule sales at Sorocaba, São Paulo, resulted in some important sales, the prices rang-
- ing from 72\$ to 90\$ per head.

 —The June receipts of the São Paulo provincial postoffice amounted to 18,684\$798, of which the city office furnished 5,760\$860.

 —A new industrial establishment was opened in
- the city of São Paulo on the 2nd inst., in the shape of a manufactory of hats.
- -The scientific commission now engaged in determining the magnetic lines along the Brazilian eoast spent five days on the island of Fernando de Noronha, between the 4th and 10th ult.
- —The Park provincial budget contains an appro-priation for Julius Cæsar, to enable him to go to Europe and make a balloon. We are glad the money is to be spent in this way. All such expen-ditures should be for balloons.
- -The Gazeta da Tarde of Bahin, of the 25th ult., says that the emancipation commission of that city has finished its labors, and that the names of 102 slaves have been selected for liberation under the present distribution of the fund.
- -The fourteen assembly districts of Bahia have thirty-three candidates already for the next general election, and more are heard from daily. It is election, and more are henry from daily. It is feared that the new reform has not provided dis tricts enough for one legislator in twenty.
- -The greater part of the prisoners confined in the jail at Palmares, Pernambuco, made their escape on the night of the 24th ult. by breaking through a wall. Seven of these were captured on the follow. ing day, but the others were still at large at last accounts.
- —It is said that the recently-discovered silver mine at Abaeté, Minas Geraes, promises to he very rich. Two analyses by Dr. Chrispiniano Tavares, of the Ouro Preto school of mines, are said to have given respectively 2,220 and 2,360 grains of silver to the ton of galena ore.
- -The provincial consulado of Parahyba seems to be in trouble, it having been discovered that the books of that office have been seriously mutilated by tearing out leaves and inserting others in their A commission is now trying to find out why it was done.
- -The Gazeta de Campinas relates that 59 Swiss —The Gazda de Campinas relates that 59 Swiss colonists arrived on the plantation of Col. Queiroz Telles on the 5th inst. They were induced to come to Brazil by a Swiss colonist who. had just returned home with his father, after having resided on this plantation for 26 years.
- -A murder took place on the 2nd ult. on the penal island of Fernando de Noronha, a celebrated cutthroat, Bernardo Anselmo da Silva, being stab-bed by some unknown convict. This Bernardo has committed four murders within two years, two of them occurring on the island.
- -An unhappy slave woman recently threw herself, with two children in her arms, into the Rio Parahyba at S. Fidelis to escape the further misery of a slave's life. She had run away Irom her master, had been shut up in the S. Fidelis jail for some days, and was about to be taken back
- -The coasting steamer which arrived at Para on the 25th ult, carried over forty slaves to be sold in that province. The suppression, or attempted suppression, of the slave tusffic in the south seems to be driving that inhuman trade into the northern provinces, where the rural legislators have not yet awakened to its danger.
- -The provincial assembly of Pará not only pas sed the bill authorizing the investment of 200,000\$ of the public money in a private sugar manufacturing enterprise, but in doing so on the 15th ult., an pressed all speeches in opposition. The use of the 5th to carry measures of this character, or in fact to carry any measure, reflects little credit on any legislative assembly.
- —Three civil engineers, Francisco Antonio Car-neiro da Cunha, João Evangelista Carneiro da Cunha and Luiz Monteiro Caminhoá, have petitioned the government for a 7 per cent. guarantee on a total capital of 2,100,000\$, to be invested in three central sugar factories in the province of Parahyba. The minister of agriculture has asked for proofs of contracts made with agriculturists for the supply of sugar cane, from which it is to be inferred that the arantee will he accorded.

- -The waters of the Amazon have begun falling.
- -The Bahia foundlings hospital has 270 children under its care at the present time, of which 210 are girls and 60 boys.
- -The steamer Gequia landed 36 beriberi patients on the penal island of Fernando de Noronim on the 21st ult., making a total number of 148 sent there for treatment. Forty of these returned at the of June fully recovered from that terrible infirmity.
- -A report comes from Limeira to the effect that a riot took place in that town on the 10th inst., in which some 20 Italians puraded the streets in a disorderly manner, and seriously wounded a merchant, José Antonio de Macedo, with three revolver shots. No cruse is given for the riot, except that five soldiers had just been withdrawn from the place, leaving only two to guard the jail.

RAILROAD NOTES.

- -A new station on the Carangola railway, named S. Domingos, was innugurated on the 9th inst.
- -Decree 8,063, of the 17th of April, nppre rovisionally the regulations and tariffs of provisionally the regulations and tariffs of the Sobral railway of Ceará, between Camocim and
- -Decreee 8,130, of the 11th alt., approves with modifications the statutes of the "Juiz de Fóra e Piau" railway, and authorizes the company organized under them to transact business in the conpute.
- -The first electric railway, now working in the neighborhood of Berlin, is so satisfactory that a second is projected, to run to another district of the suburbs. The cost of construction is only \$37, 500 a kilometre.
- "The May receipts of the Paulista railway amounted to 140,196\\$240 and the expenditures to 72,-239\\$520 leaving a surplus of 67,950\\$720. The surplus for the five months ending May 31, amounts to 498,036\$799.
- -The receipts of the "Macahé e Campos" railway in June amounted to 110,748\$700. The number of passengers carried was 795 of the first class, and 1,649 of the third class. The freight traffic included 1,853½ tons of coffee and 1,597 tons of sugar.
- -An experiment is soon to be made with a Baldwin tramway locomotive on the S. Christovão line in this city. It is designed to run the locomotive from the Mangue station to the Tijuca terminus, in order to effect a reduction in the running time which is now so great a drawback to that important suburb,
- -The minister of agriculture issued orders on the 2nd inst. to the effect that the sums of \$5,140 and 305,280\$ should be placed in the London treasary agency, the first for the purchase of material to renew the state telegraph lines in the southern prov-inces, and the second for the purchase of rails and accessories for the Dom Pedro II railway prolon gation.
- -The public-spirited citizens of Tatuhy, São Paulo, have started a subscription for the purpose Paulo, have started a subscription of the purpose of purchasing tickets in the great lottery of this city—the proceeds of which, should there be any, are to be invested in the projected railway branch from that place to Bacaetava. Building railways through lottery investments is a new departure and is worthy of record.
- -With the intention of soliciting the necessary --Will the intention of soliciting the necessary appropriations from the next legislature, the minister of agriculture has requested the president of Espirito Santo to prepare detailed estimates for the construction of a railway in that province, running from Victoria into the districts of Santa Jonnae, Proto de Souza, Guandti de Baixo and Guandti de Cima. The ostensible reason for this step is to afford an outlet for the agricultural products of these localities. What those products are, does not yet appear.
- -The inauguration of the "Oeste de Minas" rail-way at São João d'El-Rei will take place about the beginning of August, it being expected that the road will be completed with the present month. The line is now in operation for a distance of 49 kilometers. As this railway has a gauge of only 2½ feet, and is being constructed at a cost of only 18,000\$ per kilometer, its completion and operation will be awaited with general interest. The difference between its cost and that of the broad gauge extension between Sitio and Barbacena—over 230,000\$ per kilometer—is a matter of some moment in a country like the

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, of July 1

- -The presidential election in Chile was and one-sided affair, Dr. Santa Maria being the only candidate after General Baquedano retired.
- -In Uruguay matters remain unchanged, but by no means settled or promising; and the approach of the general elections will increase the fear of complications and disturbances.

- -We have complaints from the North and West of the disappearance of letters, and hardly a day passes but some one sends word to us that valuable letters cannot be entrusted in the mails. woman of San Pedro has lost three letters with small remittances
- -Governor Osborn, United States minister in Chile, having been promoted to the same position in Brazil, will visit the Plnte 'en route' to Rio, before long, which will give us an opportunity of expressing our appreciation of his good servi connection with General Osborne here, on the Chilian question.
- —Telegrams received from London mnounce that Mr. Clark has floated the Transandine Railway Company, the business having been done mostly with American bankers in London. This will involve the speedy completion of the Western Railway from Bragado to Villa Mercetles, to there connect it with the Trans-Andine line. This is cheering news for this country, and warrants n little
- —The works for the framway from Santa Fe to the Colonies, which have been opposed by very numerous difficulties, have at last been commenced, and there is every probability of the line being established and proving a success. The only difficulty still to be overcome is the passage of the Salado, but it is expected that it will not prove quite so great as it appears at first sight.
- -Notwithstanding all our elation at our won derful prosperity and our improved credit, the various departments are mable to meet small bills for actual want of money, and creditors are compelled to wear out shoeleather and patience in running after a bill which is delayed on all kinds of preafter a one water is occupied on an arms or pre-texts, because there would be no money to pay it if it were to be despatched. This is not to our credit, and it is unnecessary. It would not be a difficult matter to so arrange the finances of the nation, that each department would not be brankrupt most of the time.
- -The Chilian question is settled so far as the executives are concerned, the final agreement as to the phraseology of certain minor paragraphs to the phraseology of certain minor paragraphs, having been agreed upon Saturday of last week, but the information of our former edition has not been materially modified. The compact will now go to the legislative bodies of the republics, and, if approved, will end this long-vexed question.

 —Business is dull, despite the compact will be a compact with the compact will be a compact. The compact will be a compact with the compact wil
- Business is dull, despite the buoyancy of anticipation. This is owing to the rapid decline of gold, and the doubt respecting the near future. It s impossible to do business when our current money fluctuates t5 to 20 per cent, in a single month. If the decline continues, or gold remains as have as at present, the holders of stocks of gools will suffer a loss which will severely try their strength; and it appears to be doubtful if we shall settle down to a gold basis without some hard pinchings, from losses and possible shaking of confidence in
- --We have just been informed from a most reliable source, that great and influential wire-pulling from this city is at work, in order to secure the impunity of the murderers of the two English estanieros in Corrientes, Messrs. Guthrie and Mac donald, and, knowing the force of such instrumendonaid, and, knowing the force of such instrumen-talities, we hope the government will study its own and the country's interests by making a speedy example of them. The escape of these ruffinns, or of any one of them, if permitted to take place, will be known in England, and, even should no worse consequences follow, it will be remembered, to act as an argument to carry the tide of immigration elsewhere for many years to come.
- -Congress, in the lower house, has before it the Riachuelo dock project of Mr. Woodgate, which the committee on public works has passed, amending it so as to give the government the right to expropriate in twenty years. Other docks at the north of the Riachuelo can be hall. The government will make no agreement as to depth of the Riachuelo chambel. A torfeit of \$25,000 for every worth of delaying the right of the received the results of the received th month of delay in completing the works after years, is imposed, and some minor changes. While there is some opposition to giving the work to private parties, it is so unfounded, and the project has so many friends, that it will undoubtedly
- LATEST reports from Cuba are very tavorable respecting the sngar crop. Good weather all over the island had allowed planters to continue grinding without interruption, thereby considerably reducing the deficiency anticipated earlier in the season. Some parties now think that the decrease will hardly reach 10 per cent as compared with last year, the total production of which was about 500,000 tons. "These favorable results," according to the Havana Weekly Report, "must be accounted for by the abundant yield of the cane, despite its smallness, and the insignificant losses occasioned by fires on that are insignment roses occasioned by mes on the estates, only few cases of this sort having been reported throughout the whole year,"—N. C. Commercial Bulletin, May 21.

A RUNA WAY SLAVE.

The following advertisement for a runaway slave, which may be seen in the Cruseiro of the 3rd inst., contains some particulars of interest to those who believe in slavery as a "corner-stone of our civilization," and all that. The reward offered for the runaway is 200\$000, and the advertisement reads as follows:

On the 6th of fanuary of the current year there escaped from Bernardino de Sonza Rocha, engaged in agriculture on the lands which form a part of the Paraizo plantation, near the station of Desengano, Dom Pedro II railway, the slave Benedicto, gano, Dom Pedro II ratiway, the stave Benedicto, dark brown, appearing to be from 20 to 22 years of age, good height, full strength, wavy hair, large eyes and full face, looks surly and speaks well. It is suspected that he knows how to read and write, and to work well at the the occupation of tailor. It is believed that he has a small black. It is believed that he has a small black mark on one side of the face. He has the marks of the surra de bacathau (punishment with a whip of leather thougs) which had been inflicted upon him when the slave of a former mistress, a fazendeira at Bemposta, where he also carried an iron collar during one year and some months

No wonder that Benedicto looked surly and ran away! A slave of 22 years who has had the intelligence to learn to read and write in secret, and to learn the trade of tailor, is hardly the man to whip with the bacalhau so that the scars disfigure him for life, nor to degrade with an iron collar like a wild beast for a year and some months. It is just these men whom the slave-holder's lash and irons drive into frenzy and crime. The former mistress upon whom these cruelties are laid, may thank good fortune that she escaped the passions which her brutal ignorance called into life It is not every slave-holder who escapes so well.

A BOARD OF COFFEE BROKERS.

As we stated a few weeks ago, the coffee brokers of this city have long felt the necessity for more system in the conduct of their business. They finally decided to take action on the subject and have now organized themselves into the New York Board of Coffee Brokers. The object is to system have now organized themseives into the New York Board of Coffee Brokers. The object is to system alize and regulate the business as conducted at present; to protect the interests of its members, but not thereby to antagonize the importers and to the production of the product of the projobhers; to settle questions in dispute, and arbitrate on them when necessary; and in general to do all that good business methods may require.

A constitution and by-laws have been adopted, and the following officers elected for the current year:—President, John F. Scott; Vice President, Wm. D. Mackey; Treasurer, George G. Nevers; Recording Secretary, James H. Briggs; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Thompson. Coverning Committee—James Scott, Frank Williams, W. H. Erkhland, Labase W. Phylif. A constitution and by-laws have been adopted

Committee-james Scott, Frank Williams, W. L. Kirkland, John R. M'Nulty, James W. Phyfe, These gentlemen are well known in coffee circles and will inspire confidence in the management. Snitable rooms will soon be engaged. The ment. Suitable moms will soon be engaged. The board will not trade as an exchange, at least not in the beginning, but will hold itself ready to adopt whatever methods the future may demand. We believe much good will result to the trade at large from this organization. An interior merchant sending his orders hereafter to a broker will know that he will be treated uniformly with other pur-ehasers as to commissions, terms and everything relating to the bandling of that staple.-New Grocer, May 7.

THE total export of cotton piece goods from Great Britain during the tour mouths ending April 30 amounted to 62,932,300 yards, against \$2,797,300 yards in the same period of 1880.

A NOTICE appeared in our columns, some weeks ago, of an improved process of roasting coffee, by which, it was stated, the quantity hitherto supplied which, it was stated, the quantity materio supplied to the grocer from the raw material would be some eight per cent, more than he receives at present from the roaster. We are now enabled to state that the patents have not only been secured in this country, but they have been obtained for foreign countries. The process consists in roasting coffee in an enclosed vessel under atmospheric pressure. thereby retaining not only the best constituent parts of the berry, but also concentrating their essential qualities, besides preserving an amount of weight which has hitherto been exhausted by evaporation. A large company is being formed to conserve these rights in this country and abroad; the rights for France and Germany have already been obtained .- London Grocer.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Kuyat Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, a table of freights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct ent on Brazilian trade

(Cash invariably in advance)

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EDITORIAL ROOMS:- 8 Rna São Pedro.

7.1.MES S. MACKIE & SON,

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15TH. 1881.

WE are glad to aunounce that the grave wounds received by the President of the United States in the recent dastardly attempt against his life, are not likely to result fatalby All recent telegrams speak of him as improving, from which it is to be inferred that his temperate habits and vigorous strength will bring him safely through. This result will give great satisfaction everywhere, not only to Americans who have a high personal regard for President Garfield, but to all foreigners who have learned to appreciate him for his sterling worth as a man and a statesman.

We give on another page some valuable statistics, collected by the bureau of statistics at Washington, relative to the production and consumption of coffee throughout the world. In our next issue we shall give other interesting tables upon the production of coffee in the West Indies and Guiana. The tables will serve a useful purpose in showing the growth of production in various countries, from which valuable comparisons can be drawn as to the growth of this industry in Brazil. In this sense the Brazilian planter will be able to determine whether he has been keeping pace with his competitors elsewhere, and what the outlook is for the future of the industry. Should it be shown that he has been falling behind, then his next effort should be to determine what influences are holding him back, and what others are aiding his competitors.

OUR Brazilian friends who are so clam orous for more protection, especially those who demand protection for Brazilian shipping and the coasting trade, will find some interesting facts in another column with reference to the results of that policy in the United States. We have seen so many references to the protection policy of the United States as the prime source of that remarkable development and wealth of today, that we are curious to see how this unfortunate result will be explained. Of all the industries in the United States there is not one so highly protected as that of shipbuilding. An American can buy and wear a coat of British cloth, or he can buy and use a machine of French or German manufacture. A foreign-built ship, however, he is neither permitted to buy, nor to sail under his own flag. He is not even permitted to repair his own home-built vessel with foreign material beyond a certain percentage of its value. Still further, an American-built vessel which has been navigated under a foreign flag, can not again be registered as an American vessel. The navigation

built and continuously owned in that country. It is true that a vast amount of property in foreign-built ships is owned in the United States, but not one of these vessels is permitted an American register, or to sail under the American flag, or is entitled to the protection of American laws. In this one species of property an American is denied the commonest rights of property and enterprise under the protection of his own laws. And yet, the American mercantile marine is declining from year to year, and foreign ship-owners not burdened with such oppressive restrictions are growing rich out of American freights. It is a fine illustration of the results of this monstrous economic error of protecting home industries. If the theory is right, then the American mercantile marine ought to lead the world; if it is wrong, then there should follow the inevitable signs of repression and decay. Our Brazilian friends should study the subject very carefully in their present outery for more protection.

Ir is announced that the "Associação

Industrial" is now engaged upon a revision of the tariff which it proposes to submit to the government for adoption. The simple fact that this society is composed of manufacturers who are demanding more protection for their special industries, will make this revision one of peculiar interest. As it is a theory with these gentlemen that their goods are not protected by the present tariff, we shall probably learn through their recommendations just what they mean by protection. Were we to call it prohibition, they would probably reject the term with indignation; but yet, what other term can be applied to their demands? With duties already ranging from 50 to 100 200, and 300 per cent. on the class of goods on which they wish to have the tariff raised, it is impossible to use the term protection any longer, in the ordinary economic sense. Economists never intended to apply that term to articles which a country can not produce, or can only produce at so great a sacrifice of money and effort. If we may be permitted a suggestion or two, we would call the attention of the "Associação" to that ridiculous column of ad valorem percentages in the present tariff, to the discrimination against the domestic cotton factories which are trying to use the native staple, and to the many vexatious classifications and regulations which are a source of constant contention and loss. What will the "Associação" do with all these things? Will it continue and emphasize that monumental falsehood of tariff percentages, or will it give the real ones, as based upon the cost of the articles themselves? Will it explain just why a factory which imports yarn all ready for the looins is more entitled to protection than one which makes its own varn from the native staple? And will itcontinue the false system of imposing all sorts of arbitrary regulations upon inerchants and subjecting then to the arbitrary decisions of men who can not tell the difference between a stereotype and a steel engraving There are many things in the tariff which need revising most urgently, but certainly not in the direction of protection. It needs simplifying, and it needs reducing. Any step in the contrary direction will be a serious

Since our last issue there has been an unusual activity in this city in the various movements in the interests of domestic industries. On the 4th instant there was a meeting of coffee merchants, brokers, sackers, and exporters, at the coffee exchange in Rua Municipal, at which various measures were proposed for improving the present

ment in saddling the industry with heavy export taxes and transportation charges, but it was at once talked down by the majority whose patriotism evidently obscures their clear appreciation of some of the simplest principles of economic science. This meeting finally concluded that the great desideratum of this industry was an annual exposition here, to be followed by itinerary expositions throughout the world. A propo sition to this effect was made by Mr. Ramalho Ortigão, which was unanimously adopted. On the 8th instant a meeting was held at the department of agriculture, at the invitation of the minister, in the interest of the manufacturing industries of the empire. This meeting was attended by the directors of the Associação Industrial, two or three aldermen, the managers of several industrial establishments, and the representatives of the press. There was but one opinion about the necessity of aiding these industries, and about the one source of all aid-the government. There also seemed to be but one opinion as to the adoption of protective measures, both the minister and the manufactur ers being of the opinson that measures of this character are needed to enable the domestic industries to compete with foreign importation. There was also considerable discussion with respect to an exposition of national products in this city at some time later in the year, the minister promising the cooperation of the government in furnishing a building, and in granting free transportation for exhibits coming from the provinces. Under the inspiration of these meetings and measures there has been an unusual amount of discussion in the press on the subject of government aid to home industries, and the beneficial effects of expositions. An exception to this, however, is a vigorous article in the fornal relating to the hurtful policy of the government in maintaining the present high transportation charges and export taxes, both of which are heavy burdens upon production. It is claimed-and with truththat 80 per cent. of the price of coffee is absorbed in taxes, freight charges, and miscellaneous port and market charges, leaving only 20 per cent, to meet the cost of production and the planters' profits. Those who know the present state of cultivation, and the enormous interest charges paid by Brazilian planters, will readily see that coffee-growing now involves an actual loss. Of all this, however, the minister and his conferences seem to be totally ignorant.

two incn to criticise the policy of the govern-

THE decision of the Brazilian government not to take part in the Atlanta international cotton exposition of this year is deeply to be regretted. As regards this country it is a mistake full of the gravest consequences; as regards the cotton industries of the world it will occasion a loss which will be keenly felt. It may be that Brazil is not in a position to make a very creditable display, either of staple or fabric; but yet that little is vitally necessary for a complete exhibit of the world's product. In view of the fact that a fair representation at the Atlanta exposition would cost but an insignificant sum, a mere fraction of the current expenditures in profitless enterprises, it is inconceivable why the government declines the invitation. The cotton-growing industry of Brazil was at one time of considerable importance, but it is now rapidly dying out. As a good quality of staple can easily be produced over large areas of the empire, and as it can be turned into a source of national wealth, it is clear that the industry should receive every possible advantage and encouragement. It certainly should not be allowed to die out without one manly effort to reinvigorate it and to

can not produce the staple cheap enough to compete with other countries, but we have yet to know the reason. If the causes are natural, then assuredly there should be one determined effort to overcome them; it they are artificial, then let them be removed at once. Should it transpire that the disadvantages under which the Brazilian cottongrowing industry now rests, are purely artificial and arbitrary, such as local and national taxation', discriminating duties, a false theory of labor, and an antiquated system of cultivation, then this refusal will reflect great discredit upon the government, and will convict it of gross inconsistency. If it be the honest purpose of the present cabinet to afford encouragement to domestic industries -and the introduction of new products warrants that conclusion-then why should not one of the very first steps be taken in behalf of this declining industry? The manufacturing world desires to know just what obstacles are in the way of producing these varieties at a marketable cost. methods of cultivation, labor, and use of machinery elsewhere have resulted advantageously, the Brazilian planter should be fully informed of it in order that he may avail himself of every improvement. And, if the national and provincial export taxesnow amounting to nine per cent. - are answerable for a part, or all of this inability to compete, then that fact should be made so clearly apparent that no ministry will hesitate for a moment to remove the unjust burdens. To encourage an industry with premiums and then discourage it with taxation is an anomaly in economic legislation which but few statesmen have had the hardihood to advocate-but it is nothing less than this which the present ministry is carrying out. We had hoped that a Brazilian commission would be sent to Atlanta to study this question of cotton production in all its phases, in order that some definite causes might be discovered for its decline in Brazil, but that has resulted in disappointment. Money will still be thrown away in the deserts of Pernambuco and Bahia, and the cotton-growing industry will soon pass out of existence, starved by indifference and neglect, and strangled by taxation.

WE regret that our esteemed contemporary, the Crusciro, has given so much importance to our brief discussion of Chinese contract labor as to devote a series of elaborate articles on the whole range of topics within the science of political economy. We then desired, and we still desire, to discuss this question of introducing Chinese laborers into Brazil under contract, and in order to confine the discussion to that question alone we specified the following points: Will it be possible to place free Chinese laborers on Brazilian plantations and will they remain free? Are the Chinese any better adapted to the climate than the black and white labor already on the ground? Is it desirable to continue any present system of agriculture through the employment of Chinese servile labor? What will be done with the existing laborers in case they are supplanted by the Chinese? We have stated some of our conclusions on these subjects, but the only answer with which the Cruzeiro honors us is, in effect, that we know nothing of the country, and, consequently, nothing of the questions under discussion. Our contemporary then glides off into an extended review of the economic conditions and forces of the United States, and an elaborate comparison between that country and Brazil. All this is well enough in its way, but it is fatal to the discussion of any particular topic. Except for the purpose of illustration we beg our contemporary to let the United States alone for a time, and laws of the United States positively forbid the granting of registers to any vessel not

isons in order to determine that this or that policy is right or wrong in Brazil. What the people of the United States have accomplished or undertaken may be undertaken here, or let alone; but the conditions and circumstances of the two countries are so different that no one can predict similar results, or even a similar execution of a Had Brazil a similar population, government, instituitions, soil, climate, and location with regard to markets, then specified causes and incasures might be expected to produce similar results in the two countries; but as all these fundamental conditions are dissimilar, it is illogical to expect any other than dissimilar results. There are common bases, however, upon which we can all stand-whether we are Brazilians, Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, or Germans-and those bases are the principles and laws of economic science. In this respect there are no special and exceptional laws for Brazil, and if the Cruzeiro will graciously permit us to know something of these laws and also something of the present economic state of Brazil, we think that we can establish some points which will not be unworthy of his thoughtful consideration. We do not advocate a destructive policy in these questions, but a reformatory one. Instead of suppressing an industry or allowing it to die out, we would change the system upon which it has been carried on and introduce such reforms as will place it on a better basis. A change or reform in any system does not necessarily imply an abrupt breaking off from the old and a distinct start in the new, but rather a gradual shading of the one into the other. In advocating the use of the plow, we certainly would not advise the immediate burning of every old-lashioned hoe, thus leaving the agriculturist without an effective tool until he learns the use of the former. When the Cruzeiro shall have finished his series of articles, so that we can collect the points relating to this Chinese question, we shall be very glad to continue the discussion.

-The "retiral" of the Conde de Mattozinhos from mercantile life was announced on the 1st inst.

-Major Serpa Pinto set out on his return home on the 9th inst. His trip "Across the Dark C-"
will be made in the Royal Mail packet Douro.

-A dealer in counterfeit lottery lickets, one Affonso Morgan, was arrested on the 8th inst. He has been engaged in the business for many years.

-The coasting steamer Espirito Santo recently took twenty barrels of sugar cane cuttings to the province of Ceará. They were of varieties received from the island of Mauritius, and are sent out by the minister of agriculture for practical tests on

various Brazilian sugar plantations -In an official note of the 6th inst., the minister of agriculture authorizes the director of the postoffice to have postage stamps manufactured at the mint in this city. The new stamps, however, are not to be used to the exclusion of those of American manufacture, but are to be placed on the same tooting and used with them.

The government is about to begin the con struction of a new ironelad gunboat at the marine arsenal. The dimensions of the vessel will be 114.8 feet in length, and 23.7 feet in width. She is destined for the coasting and river service of the empire, it being thought that her draft will be such as to permit her ascending the Paraguay as far as Corumhá.

-The season's festivities were opened on the 51h inst, with a brilliant and very successful ball at 1. residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Norton, Lar. augeiras. Some three hundred guests were in attendance and enjoyed the elaborate entertainment in a manner which did credit both to their appreciation and to the refined taste and hospitality of their host and hostess. It is pronounced on all hands to have heen the most brilliant ball ever given under private auspiecs in the English com-munity ol this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Norton are due all praise for their rare lact and good taste in bringing this event to a successful issue, and for an evening's entertainment which rarely comes within the uneventful life of the English-speaking residents of this city.

-The Italian opera troupe is expected here at

the end of the month. The attempt to secure sub-scriptions at Montevideo resulted in a failure.

—Decree 8,161, of the 1st inst., grants a ten years' privilege to Casemiro Henrique Rodrigues for the manufacture and sale of a gun of his invention, to be known as the "Rodrigues."

—Decree 8,162, of the 1st inst., grants a 1en

years' privilege to Panlino Antonio Callado for the manufacture and sale of a gnn of his invention, to be known as the ''new system Callado.''

-The number of children left in the wheel of the foundlings hospital during the month of June was 29. The total number in that institution at the end of the month was 208.

—During the half year ending Jine 30 the total decrease in the deposits of the savings bank of this city amounted to 183,5678003—the total balance on deposit being 10,238,232504 on the 31st of December 1841, and 10,054,845\$301 on the 30th of

-At the meeting of manufacturers on the 8th inst, the minister of agriculture announced that the eabinet had authorized him to give every encourage ment to national industry. And he will do it, too just as though he had the revenues of France behind him!

-- In an official communication to the minister agriculture on 'the 6th inst., the director of the Musen Nacional announces the discovery antidole for poisonous sanke bites by the director of the physiological laboratory, Dr. Lacerda. The antidote is the permanganate of potnssa.

—An imperial decree of the 1st inst. raises the

capital on an engenho central at Piracicaba, São Paulo, from 400,000\$ to 500,000\$, upon which government guarantees 7 per cent. interest. osteusible reason is the building of some planta-tion railways, but the real reason is clearly the de-sire to get the hand just a little deeper into the public treasury.

—A report of the president of the board of alth to the minister of empire, relative to the mental to the immisser of empire, relative to the mortality of this city during the first half of June, was published on the 5th inst.—thirteen days after it was made. It gives the total number of deaths a 399, of which yo were caused by consumption, 32 by other lung and bronchial diseases, and 6 by wallow forces.

One of those innocent little April Fool jokes seems to have been hanging fire for a little over three months. A telegram to the Gazeta de Noticias on the evening of the 5th inst. announced the death on the evening of the 5th inst. announced the uccurof Deputy Martim Francisco from a stroke of
apoplexy. This telegram appeared in the Gazela
the following morning, and was currently believed. Later in the day, however, the report was contra-dicted, and now both the Gazita and Dr. Martin's friends are after the irreverent joker.

—The Rio das Velhas surveying party, consisting of Col. W. M. Roberts, engineer, Prof. Orville A. Derby, geologist, and Mr. João W. de Aguiar, engincer's assistant, left Barbacena for the interior of Minas on the 6th inst. The surveys will require about two months of actual work, outside of the time spent in travelling lo and from the locality. The present time is considered to be the most favorable for the surveys as the river is now falling

and will soon be at its lowest stage.

—A telegram received at this office on the night of the 13th inst., announces the severe illness of Col. W. M. Roberts, at Soledade, a surveyors station on the Dom Pedro II prolongation, nine leagues heyond Barbacena. Mr. Roberts had been feeling ill some days before setting out on journey into the interior of Minas, and his in position was undoubtedly aggravated by the fatigues of an unaccustomed manner of traveling. He is receiving every possible attention which the place can afford and his traveling companions can pro-

-A recent competitive (?) examination for three resulted in the selection of some young graduates, as against men of better training and knowledge who had been cilicated elsewhere. One of the competitors for the chair of metallurgy-and by far the best informed of them all is a graduate of Freiburg. The system of competitive examinaof Freiburg. The system of competitive examina-tion employed is that of the middle ages, and is just about as ridiculous and inefficient as it was in those almost forgotten days.

... The letters of liherly belonging to the slaves who were selected by a municipal commis-sion on the 13th of December last to be freed through last year's distribution of the emancipation fund, were delivered on the 11th inst months and twenty-nine days after the com-mission completed its work and announced the names of the slaves chosen. Even yet there seems to be a precious small value put upon human liberty! Practically, this amounts to nearly seven months of illegal slavery for which, of course, no pecuniary compensation will be allowed.

BIRTII.—On the 12th July, at No. 37, Rua de engder Vergueiro, Botofogo, the wife of W. F. enador Vergueiro, Botofogo, the wife Douglas, of a son.

MONTHLY SUMMARY

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of June, 1881, by the

Companhia Cantarcira e Esgotos.

Companhia Cantarctra e Eigelas.

Lat. 37 23 50° 3.

Lat. 37 23 50° 4.

Lat. 38 23 50° 4.

Lat. 48 25 50° 4.

HENRY B. JOYNER A.M.I.C. E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S. Engineer in chief.

COMMERCIAL

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 iL do ilo de do in U. S. cuin at \$4 \$4 per £t. \$15, 54 45 curts do \$1,00 (U. S. cuin) in Brazilian gold. \$1\$837 do of £t. \$15 in Brazilian gold. \$883

EXCHANGE.

htly 4.—The hards maintained their previous rates of 21 ½ on Lombon, 427 on Paris, 540 on Hamburg, 28 3,30 on New York and 26 a 248 % on Portugal, and private paper on Lombur was negociated at 31½ to 21 376. The market showed very little activity and the true actions were minimportum. Sovereigns robyposelters, nelygo hayes, no sale.

portain. Soveregas redygosellers, nelygo largest, no sale, high 5.—The market showed a little more firmines and al-though the official rates in the banks monited mechanged some transactions in bank pager on Jonahn were separate at 1764 higher, viz: at 20 306. Private puper was pas-sed at 21 4316 on London, 432 on Prance and 433 on Anti-werp. Sovereigns sold at 16596 c.c.li.

werp. Sovereigas soldar 10-joic cach.

luly 6.—The market remained in the same position as yesterday without change in the rate. Simili transactions am Lon,
don at a 1½ hask and a 1 syst private paper and on France
at 31 at 4,0 frivate paper. 11,000 on sovereigns sold at 10-joic
and 105-joic and 50,000 at 105-joo.
uly 7 ... The market was again very firm but without alterntion in the rates of the banks. Private paper was negotiated
at 21 10/16 a 22 on London, 431 on France and 537 on Haulhurg. 40,000 sovereigns sold at 105-joo and 10,000 at 105500 cmb.

July 8 ... The firmness in the market continued but ther

330 cmh.

July 8... The firmness in the nurket contained hut there was very little businessas until on the eve of the departure of the Royal Mail. Some small transactions took place in private paper on London at 22 ± 22 ± 16 and on the Trance at 430 ± 434. Sowerights sold at 105 μ0 cmls.

July 9 ... The hanks did not after rates with the exception of the Baseo Commercial which nutintarined those of yesterday, Isaak paper on London was, however, easily obtainable at 21%. In private paper small transactions were differed at 24, 22 ½ 60 a London and at 426 on France. Sowerigms were offered at ro\$ps; owith buyers at 105890.

July 11... The banks raised their rate on London today from 21% to 21½ but during the day the firmess in the unarket increased still firsther and transactions in bank paper were reported at 22 and 22 ½ 16. The official rates were 21½ on London, 435 on Paris, 535 a 537 on Hamburg, 285,000 on New York and 245 a 2467, on Partugal. Private paper on London at 22 and 22 ½ 16 the morning at 22 22½ and in the afternoon at 22 315 a 22½. Private paper on France was passed at 428. Sowerights wold at 105800 cml.

July 12... The hanks continued with their official rates of yesterday but dewe on Loudon at 22. Private paper was negotiated at 22 ½ fra 22½ on London and at 427 a 431 on France. Market very firm. Sovereigns 105900 sellers, 105800 cml, at 300 pairs, 531 mt Hamburg, 28300 on New York and 445 m, on Drutugal. Private paper was negotiated at 226 a 226 on London, 433 on Paris and 24 ½ m on Portugal, the other lanks maintaining their previous stress of 21 ½ to London 420 privas, 31 mt France. Sovereigns sold at 105800 cml, 10 private paper was negotiated at 226 a 226 on London, 43 on Hamburg, 28300 on New York and 426 m, on Drutugal. Private paper was negotiated at 226 a 226 on London, 43 on Hamburg, 28300 on New York and 426 m, on Drutugal. Private paper was negotiated at 226 a 226 on London, 43 on Hamburg, 28300 on New York and 426 m, on Drutugal.

... The customs receipts from import and export duties in June last, as compared with the receipts in June 1880, were a

Jime 1881 limports 2,565,739\$134 Exports 743,192 298	June 1880 2,595,313\$529 387,235 064
showing an increase on exports of decrease on impurts of	2,982,548 593 355,957\$234 29,574 395
and the second	(0 0

the receipts in June 1880, 326,382 839 ving dividends have been announced to be paid

Banks. Bankt.

Banco di Brazil, on the 6th inst, 10\$000 per share.

Banco Industrial e Mercantil, on the 5th inst, 9\$000 per share

Banco Rural e Hypschecaria, in the 7th inst, 9\$000 per share.

Panco Commercial, on the 11th inst, 9\$000 per share. Banco do Commercio, on the 14th inst, 9\$000 per share. Banco Mercantil de Santos, on the 14th inst, 10\$000 per

hare.

Traumayz.
S. Christovio, on the 5th inst, 135-000 per duare.

Narsycation Complexate
Espirito Santo e Campos, on the rhi inst, 85-000 per share.
Patilista, on the 11th inst, 65-00 per share.
Brazilieria de Navegrațio, on the 18th inst, 105-000 per share.
Amazon Steam Navigation, 9 shillings per share.

Miscellancous.

Commercio e Lavenra, on the 8th inst, 8\$000 per shan
Carringens Phuninense, on the 14th inst, 8\$000 per
Transportes Maritimos, on the 14th inst, 3\$000 per shan
Markets.

Gloria, on the 15th inst., 1\$400 per share.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARKS,

	July 4.	
7	Six per cent apolices	1,056 ona
26	do	1,058 000
10 , 14	National Loan 1868	1, 225 000
60	Banco da Brazil	276 000 135 0:u
4	ilo	133 0(4)
20	Banco Predial, hyp. notes, with sortcio	2755 174
1130	without sortein (out, s.)	76 %
100	Sorocabana debentures of £50	85 %
	July 5.	
111	Six per cent apolices Provincial apolices of 200\$	1,058 000
72	National toan 1868	98 %
50	Banco do Connercio	1,225 000 210 000
12	Leopoklina R. R. debentures	207 000
45	Banco Predial hypoth. 11., with interest	7756 174
45 78	do do (ont. s.)	7735 %
40	Banco Predial hypoth, notes with't int	75% % 75% %
39	Banco Predial hyp. n., with't int. (ont. s.)	75½ % 76 %
	Municipal Lonn	84 %
19,400	do	84 %
	July 6.	
79	Six per cent apolices	1,058 000
66	ılo	1,050 IXIU
- 11	Banco the Brazil	277 000
50 800	Amanga Insurance	24 N O
300	Banenolo Brazil hypoth, notes (5c) Navegação Nacional, (outs. sale)	9312 10
_		SEU DEN
	luly 7.	
5,200\$	Six per cent apolice	1,059 ocn 98 174
5,200 p	Provincial applices of voo\$	98 "/ ₄ 245 0x o
20	Banco Industrial, for the rith inst	245 Oct
50	West of Minas RR	1.90 000
10		100 000
50	Navegação Ilrazileira for the 30th mst	215 0:0
25 44	Navegação Brazileira for the 30th inst Sorocalana debentures of £50 Carris S. Christivão (mis. s.)	85 %.
	fully 8.	355 Ono
85	Six per cent apolices, (16 unts sale)	1,059 000 1,058 0M
5	Provincial applices of 200\$	98 ";;;
1	do of 500\$	98"/0
30	National Loan of (87)	113/6 "/6
168	Hauco do Brazil	280 001
100	do for the soth inst	
		ago om
150	Banco ilo Commercio	910 Doll
260	Petropolis R. R.	910 11111 170 00 1
260 100	Petropolis R. R.	170 00 1 120 00 1
260	Banco do Commercio Petropolis R. R. Carris de Permanbuco Someabana debentures of 100\$	910 1901 170 00 1 120 00 5
260 100 50 50 100	Banco do Commersio Petrapolis R. R. Carris de Pernanbanco Sonicabana debentures of 100\$\$ Danco do Brazil hypoth, notes (50) do	910 mm 170 000 120 000 72 °yii 93½ °yii
260 100 50 50 100 40	Barreo ilo Commercio Petrupolis R. R. Carris de Pernambneo Sonicabana debentures of 100\$ Lanco ilo Brazil hypoth. notes (50) do (0018. sale)	910 1801 170 003 120 003 72 94 93½ 0,4 94 9,1 94 9,1
260 100 50 50 100 40	Bareo do Commercio Petrupolis R. R Carris de Pernambaro Sourcabana debentures of 100\$ Lanco do Frazil hypoth, notes (50) do do (onts. sale) Sorocabana R. R. (ontside sale)	910 mm 170 000 120 000 72 % 93 % 0,4 94 % 94 % 48 000
260 100 50 50 100 40 115	Banco lo Commersio Petrupolis R. R. Carris de Permanibaco. Banco lo Brazil liypoth. notes (5c). do do Gontas and (0018, sale) Sorocabana R. R. (entside sale). Espirito Santo e Campos (6018, sale).	910 mill 170 00 3 120 0/ 3 72 ⁹ / ₂ 4 93 ¹ / ₂ 0/ 4 94 ⁹ / ₁ 3 94 ¹ / ₂ 4 48 000 100 000
260 100 50 50 100 40 115 10	Banco lo Commersio Petrapolis R. R. Curris de Pernantôneo Somenham debentures of 10.5 Inneo do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c) do Gouts. sale) Sorucabam R. R. (ottside sale). Leopolilina debentures (onts. sale).	910 mm 170 000 120 000 72 % 93 % 0,4 94 % 94 % 48 000
260 100 50 50 100 40 115 10	Banco lo Commersio Petrmpolis R. R. Carris de Pernanhôneo Somenbarn debentures of reo\$ Ibmeo do Brazil hypoth notes (5c) do (onts. sale) Sorocabona R. R. (ontside sale) Eapirita Samo e Campos (onts. sale) Letopolium debentures (onts. sale) Letopolium debentures (onts. sale)	910 mm 170 000 120 070 72 % 93½ 070 94 % 94 % 48 000 100 000 207 000
260 100 50 50 100 40 115 10	Banco lo Commersio Petrupolis R. R. Carris de Pernanthoro. Ilmuco lo Brazil hypoth. notes (5c) do (outs. sale) Sorucabana R. R. (outside sale). Espirito Santo Canapso (outs. sale) Leopolilina deheatmes (outs. sale) lly 9. Six per cent apolices.	910 mill 170 000 120 000 72 94 93 2 94 94 90 94 90 94 194 48 000 100 000 207 000
260 100 50 50 100 40 115 10 50	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curis de Pernandinco. Linco lo Itarili hypoth. motes (5c). Jameo lo Itarili hypoth. motes (5c). do do (outs. sale) Sorocabana R. R. (outside sale). Espiritu Santo Canaps (outs. sale). Leopolilina dehentines (outs. sale). 10/19 Six per cent apolices. Banco do Comarcio.	910 mint 170 000 120 000 72 94 93 2 000 94 000 94 000 100 000 207 000 1,059 000 180 000
260 100 50 50 100 40 115 10 50 3 20 289 500	Banco do Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curris de Pernandineo. Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c) do do (onts. sale) Sorucabana R. R. (entside sale). Espirito Santo e Campos (onts. sale). Leopolilina deluatines (onts. sale). Leopolilina deluatines (onts. sale). Banco do Brazil Banco do Brazil Banco do Comanerio. Petropolis R. R. R.	910 mill 170 000 120 000 72 94 93 2 94 94 90 94 90 94 194 48 000 100 000 207 000
260 100 50 50 100 40 115 10 50 3 20 289 500	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curis de Pernanthuco Curis de Pernanthuco do (onts. sale) do (onts. sale) Sorocabana debentures (fee) Espírito Santo e Campos (onts. sale) Leopolilina debentures (onts. sale) Leopolilina debentures (onts. sale) Six per cent apolices. Banco do Coma rerio. Petropolis R. R. Petropolis R. R.	210 mm 170 000 120 000 72 °24 94 °15 94 °15 48 000 100 000 207 000 1,059 100 170 000 170 000 170 000
260 100 50 50 100 40 115 10 50 20 289 500 13	Banco do Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curris de Pernanthono . Banco do Brazil hypoth . notes (5c) do do Gorcabana R. R. (ontside sale) Espirito Santo e Cana pos (onts. sale) Leopolilina debentures (onts. sale) Leopolilina debentures (onts. sale) lanco do Brazil Banco do Brazil Banco do Cora necio. Petropolis R. R. (sale do Integridado Universidad	210 mm 170 000 120 000 72 °24 94 °15 94 °15 48 000 100 000 207 000 1,059 100 170 000 170 000 170 000
260 100 50 50 100 40 115 10 50 20 289 500 13	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curis de Pernanthuco Gris de Pernanthuco Gris de Pernanthuco Go (1018. sale) Go (1018. sale) Espiritu Santo Canapae (1018. sale) Espiritu Santo Canapae (1018. sale) Leopolilira dehentines (1018. sale) Leopolilira dehentines (1018. sale) Six per cent apolices. Banco do Coranerecio. Petropolis R. R. do do littegridade tisarrance hereines (1018. sale)	210 mm 170 003 120 005 72 94 93 9 94 94 9 9 94 9 9 95 9 96 9 9 97 000 170 001 61 001 14 001 14 001
260 100 50 50 100 40 115 10 50 20 289 500 13	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curris de Pernanthuco Curris de Pernanthuco Gonza de Commersio (1905) do (1918, sale) Gonza de Campos (1918, sale) Espirito Santo Campos (1918, sale) Leopolilira debentines (1918, sale) Leopolilira debatines (1918, sale	910 mini 170 00 1 180 00 1 72 00 1 93 5 0 1 94 0 1 48 000 100 001 207 001 1,059 101 210 000 170 001 170 001 61 001 14 010 14 010 14 010
260 100 50 50 100 40 115 50 20 289 500 13 50 100 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curis de Pernandinco. Linco de Ternandinco. do do (onts. sale) Sorucabana R. R. (ontside sale). Espiritu Santo e Canapse (onts. sale). Leopolilina dehentines (onts. sale). leopolilina dehentines (onts. sale). leopolilina dehentines (onts. sale). liy 9. Six per cent apolices. Banco do Commercio. Petropolis R. R. do Integridade Unsurance (onts. sale). Avecgaño Nacional. Navegaño Nacional. Navegaño Nacional.	910 mini 170 000 120 000 120 000 120 000 120 000 94 % 48 000 100 000 207 000 1,059 100 170 00 170 00 170 00 170 00 110 000 110 000 100
260 100 50 50 100 40 115 50 20 289 500 13 50 700 28 700 117 62	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Carris de Pernanibaco do (onts. sale) Sorucabama debenturas of roc\$ Inneo do Israil hypoth notes (50) do (onts. sale) Sorucabama R. R. (ontside sale). Espirita Samo e Campos (onts. sale) Letopolihus debenturas (onts. sale) Letopolihus debenturas (onts. sale) Six per cent apolices Banco do Brazil Banco do Gonnerelo, Petropolis R. R. do do Integridade tissuranee Previdente hostamore (onts. sale) Arveggaño Nacional. Transportes Maritimos, Transportes Maritimos, Transportes Maritimos, Transportes Maritimos, Banco do Errol Ranos do Brazil Transportes Maritimos, Transportes Maritimos, Banco do Brazil Ranos de Brazil Ran	910 min 170 och 190 oc
260 1000 50 50 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curis de Pernandanco Jones I Sancia Sanc	910 mm 170 co 120 mm 170 co 120 mm 170 mm 17
260 100 50 50 100 100 115 10 50 20 28 500 13 500 13 500 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curris de Pernanthuco Onica de Perna	910 mm 170 och 120 och 130 och
260 1000 500 500 500 1000 1000 1000 500 50	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curis de Pernanthuco Curis de Pernanthuco Curis de Pernanthuco Gonza de Compos (cont. Sale) Gonza de Compos (cont. Sale) Concabana (Cont. Sale) Concabana R. R. (outside sale) Espiritu Santo Canapas (cont. sale) Leopolilina debentures (cont. sale)	910 mm 170 co 120 mm 170 co 120 mm 170 mm 17
260 500 500 500 100 40 115 50 50 700 117 62 24 99 100 117 62 13 30 117 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curis de Pernandanco do (onts. sale) Sonocabana debentures of reo\$ Inneo lo Itantil hypoth. notes (scy.) do (onts. sale) Sorocabana R. R. (ontside sale). Espiritu Santo Canaps (onts. sale) Leopolilina debentures (onts. sale) nty 9. Six per cent apolices. Banco do Osmoraredo. Petropolis R. R. do Integridade tisatrance Petropolis R. R. Avegapão Nacional. Transportes Marilinos. Banco do Comarilinos. Banco do Osmarilinos. Banco do Osmarilinos. Transportes Marilinos. Banco do Osmarilinos. Banco do Comarilinos. Banco do Comarilinos. Banco do Comarilinos. Banco do Ilmrit hypoth. notes (140). Banco do Predial hypoth. notes (140). Banco do Predial hypoth. notes (140). Banco do Predial hypoth. notes (140).	910 1991 170 070 170 070 72 54 9312 94 94 94 96 000 100 000 100 000 17
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260 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curris de Pernanthuco Curris de Pernanthuco Gonza de Pern	910 1991 170 001 170 001 170 001 170 001 194 % 48 001 100 001 207 001 170 001
260 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Carris de Pernandanco do Soncabama debenturas of roc\$ Ibmeo do Brazil hypoth notes (5c) do (onts. sale) Sorucabama R. R. (onttide sale). Espirita Santo e Campos (onts. sale) Letopolihim debenturas (onts. sale) Letopolihim debenturas (onts. sale) Six per cent apolices Banco do Brazil Banco do Gomacerio Petropolis R. R. R. do Integridade tisaurance (onts. sale) Carris Villa Teshel Navegagão Nacional Transportes Maritimos. Transportes Maritimos do Banco do Brazil Banco do Integridade tisaurance (onts. sale) Sorocabama R. (ontis. sale) Sorocabama R. (ontis. sale) Navegagão Nacional Sorocabama R. (ontis. sale) Navigagão Nacional Banco de Brazil Banco do Brazil Banco Commercial Allianga Insurance	9-10 into 0 or 1 o
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260 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curris de Pernanibaco Curis de Pernanibaco do (0018. sale) La Companibaco do (0018. sale) Sorocabana R. R. (0018. de Sale) Espirito Santo Canapas (0018. sale) Leopolilina debentines (0018. sale) Leopolilina deb	2-10 init 170 oo; 170
960 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1	Banco lo Commersio Petrupolis R. R. Carris de Pernanibneo do Someabam debentures of roc\$ Inneo do Brazil hypoth . notes (5c) do (onts. sale) Sorneabam de R. (ontide sale). Sorneabam R. R. (ontide sale). Espirita Santo e Campos (onts. sale) Leapitalis santo e Campos (onts. sale) straptolisma debentures (onts. sale). Leapitalisma debentures (onts. sale) draria Banco do Brazil Banco do Comsercio. Petropolis R. R. do Integridade Usuarranee Pewidente Insurance (onts. sale) Carris Villa Isale Navegação Nacional. Transportes Marihimos. Transportes Marihimos. Sorneahama RR. (onts. sale) do (5c). Sorneahama RR. (onts. sale) Navegação (outz. sale). Navional Loan of 1868. Banco do Brazil Banco do Brazil Banco Commercial Allianga Insurance. Perviolate Linstance. Perviolate Linstance. Perviolate Linstance. Perviolate Linstance. Pervionale Linstance. Pervionale Instance. Navegação lo Audornatus. do Navegação lo Audornatus.	9-10 init 179 oct 179
260 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curris de Pernanibaco Curis de Pernanibaco do (0018. sale) La Companibaco do (0018. sale) Sorocabana R. R. (0018. de Sale) Espirito Santo Canapas (0018. sale) Leopolilina debentines (0018. sale) Leopolilina deb	9-10 into 20 cm 1 cm 2
950 1000 50 50 50 1000 1155 1100 1100 11	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curis de Pernanibaco Curis de Pernanibaco do (1918. sale) La Comis de Pernanibaco do (1918. sale) Leopolitia de Canapa (1918. sale) Espirito Santo Canapa (1918. sale) Leopolitia debentines (1918. sale) Leopolitia (1918. sale) Leopoliti	2-10 initial 1/20 cost 1/2
950 1000 50 50 1000 1155 150 1000 115 150 150	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curis de Pernanthuco (1985) Danco do Israil hypoth notes (5c) do (1988) Gonzabana debentures of 1985) Espirito Santo Compos (1981) Espirito Santo (1981) Espirito Santo (1981) Espirito Santo (1981) Espirito Compos (1981) Espirito Co	9-10 init 170 ccc 1 170 cc
260 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Carris de Pernanthuco do Gonts. Sale) Sorocabana debentrus o (1005) Sorocabana de Compos (onts. Sale) Sorocabana R. R. (ontside sale). Espirita Sano e Campos (onts. sale) Leopolitus debentrus (onts. sale). Leopolitus (onts. sale). Leopolit	2-10 initial 1/20 cost 1/2
950 100 50 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curris de Pernanthuco Gonza de Pernanthuco do (1918. sale) Gonza de Pernanthuco do (1918. sale) Gonza de Pernanthuco do (1918. sale) Espirito Santo Camptos (1918. sale) Espirito Camptos	2-10 into 120 oct 2-10 oct 2-1
260 1000 250 500 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Carris de Pernanthino (onts. sale) Sorocabam de Renanthino (onts. sale) Sorocabam de R. (ontide sale). Sorocabam S. R. (ontide sale). Sorocabam S. R. (ontide sale). Leopolilina delantines (onts. sale) Leopolilina delantines (onts. sale) Leopolilina delantines (onts. sale) Six per cent apolices Banco do Brazil Banco do Gomaercio. Petropolis R. R. Odo Integridade tlasarinee Pawikene lisarinee Pawikene lisarinee Aliano do Brazil Banco do Marilinos. Transportes Marilinos. Transportes Marilinos. Sorocabama R. (onts. sale) Odo Sorocabama R. (onts. sale) National Loan of 1868. Banco do Brazil Banco Commercial Allianga Insurance Petropolis R. R. Navegação Nacional. Allianga Insurance Petropolis R. R. Navegação Nacional. Allianga Insurance Petropolis R. R. Navegação Nacional. Architectonia. Jo Navegação Nacional. Architectonia. Jo Six per cent apolices (8 onts. sale) Navegação Nacional. Architectonia. Jo National Loan of 1869. Six per cent apolices (8 onts. sale) National Loan of 1879. Six per cent apolices (8 onts. sale) National Loan of 1879. Lacris Villa teabel	9-10 initi 170 oct 170
950 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curris de Pernanthuco Gonza de Perna	2-10 into 100 into 10
950 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Curris de Pernanthuco Gonza de Perna	9-10 init 170 oct 1 170 oc
950 100 50 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Banco lo Commersio Petropolis R. R. Carris de Pernanthino (onts. sale) Sorneabanu de Renanthino (onts. sale) Sorneabanu de Campos (onts. sale) Sorneabanu R. R. (ontside sale). Six per cent apolices. Banco do Brazil Banco do Commercio. Petropolis R. R. do Integridade Unsurance (onts. sale) Carris VIII baside (onts. sale) Architecto (onts. sale) Sorneabanu R. (onts. sale) Sorneabanu R. (onts. sale) Sorneabanu R. (onts. sale) Novegação Nacional. Transportes Maribinos. Sorneabanu R. (onts. sale) Novegação (outs. sale). Sorneabanu R. (onts. sale) Malanco Commercial Alliança Insurance. Petropolis R. R. Navegação lo Macional. Alliança Insurance. Petropolis R. R. Navegação Nacional. Alchitectonica. Jo Navegação Nacional. National lond of 858. Six per cent apolices (8 onts. sale) Jo Navegação Nacional. Architectonica. Jo National lond of 859. Blanco Commercial Carris Quance Petrola ly pontesonicide salei.	2-10 into 190 occ 190
950 100 950 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	Banco lo Commersio Petrupolis R. R. Curis de Pernanibaco Gones de Pernanibaco do (onts. sale) Gones de Pernanibaco do (onts. sale) Sorocabana R. R. (ontside sale). Espirito Samo e Crampos (onts. sale) Leopolilus delocutrues (onts. sale). Leopolilus delocutrues (onts. sale). Leopolilus delocutrues (onts. sale). Six per cent apolices. Petrupolis R.R. Banco do Farril Banco do Consercio. Petrupolis R.R. Loris del Banco de Barril Lacerio Milla Isalel Lacerio Milla Isale Lacello Milla Isalel Lacerio Milla Isalel Lacello Milla Isalel Lacello Milla Isalel L	2-10 into 2-10 i
950 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	Banco lo Commersio Petrupolis R. R. Curris de Pernanthuco do Gonts. Sale) do Gonts. Sale) Sorocabana de Benain luppoth. notes (5c) do Gonts. Sale) Sorocabana R. R. (ontside sale). Espirito Samo e Cranpos (onts. sale). Lecpolulina deluatinus (onts. sale). Lecpolulina del	2-10 into 190 occ 190

BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of eash reverve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on June 20th, 1881.

RANKS	Deposits in contos i of reis	alames ti	Propor- on per cent.
D 1 10 25	1	1	
Banco do Brazit	79 445	5 482	18 (+1
Linco Rural	12 573	1 133	0.00
Banco Industrial	1016	016.	12.30
Banco do Cumuercio	1 722	314	17-03
Banco Commercial	5 702	2 148	41.18
English Bank	5 234	3121	
New Lornton & Brazilian Bank	1 824		5.yf.
Tell Telliton Te Imazinan mank	1 524	703	78 .4
Total			
10[20]	bo 416	11.108	18 21

		Į.
BANK OF BRAZIL		ļ
BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30th, ASSETS.	1001.	1
Commercial Department:		i
Bills discounted:	20 220 000\$000	1
National Treasury bills. Bills with two resident endorsers. one resident endorser besides others	20,330,000\$000 13,068,902 +42 3,977,487 441	3
Fills secured by collaterals:		ľ
By commercial documents	455,150 000 316,861 000 4,179,996 763 6,338,347 403 824,655 832	П
By Commercial documents, By Government bonds and shares. Securities in liquidation. Sundries, balances of various accounts. Bills receivable.	4,179,996 763	П
Bills receivable	824, 655 832 9, 161, 133 546	L
Scenaris in Inducation: Sundries, balances of various accounts. Bills receivable. National Treasury account current. Mortgage Department:	9,101,133 340	Ę
Capital account	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340	f
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	1	ì
Sundry loans. Loans to Provincial governments. Real Estate	11,971,267 798 880,745 772 2,736,873 748	2
Real Estate	2,736,875 748	i
General, 6,% interest, of nominal value		s
1) to Various loss of 1820, nominal value	5,675,807 980	1
12,500,000\$000 360 debenure bonds of Sorocabana Rail- way Co. 10,800 shares of Amazou Steam Navigation C. 31334 Deb. bonds of the Engenho Central de	12,730,671 327	4
way Co	180,000 000 1,458,000 000	C
3,334 Deb. bonds of the Engenho Central de	630,126 000	
165 preferred shares of the Macahé & Cam-	-3-,	u
Cash	41,250 000 5,290,721 697	J
São Paulo Branch:	800,000 000	
Capital account	98,730 000 3,512,239 230	
Interest on bills due next half-year		ر
Mortgages:		ر
Rural, at long dates, short, City, at long dates, short, Accounts in liquidation.	24,500,936 250 4,697,439 971 1,457,703 100 295,554 080 230,551 406	
City, 5t long dates	295:554 080	
Accounts in liquidation	250,551 400	
Percentage due on administration		
Cash account:	103 540 845	
lu cash	191,540 842	J
	165,683,199 993	٠,
LIABILITIES.		
Commercial Department:	33,000,000 000	si
Capital: 165,000 shates & Rs. 200\$000		-
New reserve fund. Special Solution of the definition: In poets of Head Bank Hills payable for fixed deposits. Accounts current	4,401,479 657 4,352,734 324	
In notes of Head Bank	21,898,590 000	
Hills payable for fixed deposits.	21,898,590 000 901,410 000 35,124,804 081 29,444,509 553 1,587,332 100 218,912 529	
Accounts current. Sundries, balances of various accounts Bills payable	29,444,599 553 1,58 7 ,332 100	
The eath on 161 con shares at 105000	92,310 610	St.
The 55th on 165,000 shares at 10\$000	92,310 610	IC III
The 55th on 165,000 shares at 10\$000 Discounts:	1,650,000 000	10
The 55th on 165,000 shares at 10\$000	1,650,000 000	th
The 55th on 165,000 shares at 10\$000 Discounts: On bills belonging to next half-year Mortyage Department: Caoial surabled by the connecreal denari-	1,650,000 000 . 651,959 890	ti:
The 55th on 165,000 shares at 10\$000 Discounts: On bills belonging to next half-year Mortyage Department: Caoial surabled by the connecreal denari-	1,650,000 000 . 651,959 890	th be
The 55th on 165,000 shares at 10\$000 Discounts: On bills belonging to next half-year Mortyage Department: Capital supplied by the commercial department Supplemental John 60	25;355,123 925 2441,123 340	th
The 55th on 165,000 shares at 10\$000 Discounts: On bills belonging to next half-year Mortyage Department: Caoial surabled by the connecreal denari-	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340 3,714,300 000 71,278 384 777,331,600	the the p
The 55th on 165,000 shares at 10\$000 Discounts: On bills belonging to next half-year Mortyage Department: Capital supplied by the commercial department Supplemental John 60	25;355,123 925 2441,123 340	the the p
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts On hills belonging to next half-year. Mortigage Dipartument: Capital susplied by the commercial department in the commercial department of	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340 3,714,300 000 71,278 384 777,331,600	the the p
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340 3,714,300 000 71,728 384 777,331,600 165,683,199 993	the the p
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000 Discounts: On hills belonging to next half-year Mortgage Dispurtment: Capital stupplied by the commercial department Supplemental loan do. Hypothecary Notes in circulation Areamis current. Frodis in suspense. E. & O. K. Ilank of Brazil, July 4th, 1881.	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340 3,714,300 000 71,728 384 777,331,600 165,683,199 993	the the p
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 251355.123 975 2,441.123 340 3,774,370 000 71,278 893 777,331,600 165,683,199 993	the the p
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts: On bills belonging to next half-year	1,630,000 000 651,959 890 251351-123 293 2441-123 340 371,738 4777,331,600 165,683,199 993 atro, President.	the beautiful prints and
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000	1,630,000 000 651,959 890 251351-123 293 2441-123 340 371,738 4777,331,600 165,683,199 993 atro, President.	the second residual properties and p
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts: On hills belonging to next half-year	1,630,000 000 651,959 890 251351-123 293 2441-123 340 371,738 4777,331,600 165,683,199 993 atro, President.	tit bit il p's'
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discount: On hills belonging to next half-year	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 905 2441,123 340 371,43,300 000 771,78 84 777,331,600 165,683,199 993 stro, President.	the the best of the second sec
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discount: On bills belonging to next half-year	1,630,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 295 73,41,300 000 73,728 84 777,331,600 165,683,199 993 atro, President. E HALF YEAR it. 136,1378220 718,692 727	to the state of th
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. The Discounts: On hills belonging to next half-year	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 905 2,441,123 340 3,74,300 000 165,683,199 993 4free, President. E HALF YEAR 1. 136,137\$220 136,137\$220 136,137\$220 51,318 692 797 531,318 792 995	of PGFL
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts On hills belonging to next half-year	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 995 2,441,123 340 3,74,300 000 165,683,199 993 470, President. E HALF YEAR 1. 136,137\$220 136,629,727 531,318 620 24,629 655 24,629 655 24,629 635 24,629 635	to the state of th
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discount: On hills belonging to next half-year	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 995 2,441,123 340 3,74,300 000 165,683,199 993 470, President. E HALF YEAR 1. 136,137\$220 136,629,727 531,318 620 24,629 655 24,629 655 24,629 635 24,629 635	nt p G F F G F L C
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discount: On hills belonging to next half-year	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355.123 905 2441.123 340 3714,300 000 71,728 84 777,331,600 165,683,199 993 stro, President. 6 HALF YKAR it. 136,137\$220 216,692 727 34,699 693 4,773 1200 2,712 000 000	nt p G F F G F L C
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts On bills belonging to next half-year	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 995 2,441,123 490 3,744,300 000 165,683,199 993 270, President. K HALF YEAR 11,692 727 531,318 560 24,629 685 24,629 685 24,629 685 24,712 330 7,500 000 25,5000 000 25,5000 000	no PP G G F L C lii
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts On bills belonging to next half-year	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 995 24,441,123 400 3,744,300 000 165,683,199 993 270, President. K HALF YEAR 11,692 727 531,318 560 24,762 685 2,663 295 2,663 205 2,702 300 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 100 26,750 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000	or programme of the pro
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts On bills belonging to next half-year	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 995 24,441,123 400 3,744,300 000 165,683,199 993 270, President. K HALF YEAR 11,692 727 531,318 560 24,762 685 2,663 295 2,663 205 2,702 300 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 100 26,750 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 25,000 000	no PP G G F L C lii
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. The Discounts of the State of t	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 995 2,441,123 995 2,441,123 340 3,714,300 000 165,683,199 993 470, President. 470, President. 136,137\$220 178,692 727 531,318 600 24,750 000 25,000 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 25,000 000 24,750 000 25,000 000 25,000 000 24,750 000 25,000 000 25,0	or programme of the pro
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts On bills belonging to next half-year. Mort/ages Department: Capital supplied by the connectical department Exposured from the department of the supplemental from the s	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 251,355,123 995 254,41,123 400 371,41,000 000 771,731,000 165,683,199 991 4fro, President. 16,137\$220 718,692 727 531,318 360 34,629 685 9,603 120 37,500 000 75,500 000 24,750 000 91,961 920 17,000 000 50 000 17,000 000 50 000	or programme of the pro
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts On bills belonging to next half-year. Mort/segs Department: Capital supplied by the connectent department Exportance of the supplied of t	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 251,355,123 995 254,41,123 400 3,74,4,300 000 3,77,731,600 165,683,199 993 470, President. 161,137\$220 718,692 727 531,318 360 34,699 685 9,603 120 2,712 300 7,500 000 24,750 000 17,000 000 50 000 451,443 880 81	or programme of the pro
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. The Discounts On hills belonging to next half-year. Martigage Dipartment: Capital supplied by the commercial department. Gapital supplied by the commercial department of the supplied of the commercial department. Frofits in supplied of the commercial department. Frofits in supplied of the	1,650,000 000 651,959 893 25,355,123 995 2,441,123 340 3,71,4300 000 165,683,199 993 470, President. 6 IIALF YEAR 11,692 277 531,318 51,37\$220 71,8,692 277 531,318 51,318 52,603 100 24,730 000 25,000 000 24,730 000 24,730 000 24,730 000 24,730 000 34,730 000	or programme of the pro
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts On bills belonging to next half-year. Mort/segs Department: Capital supplied by the connectent department Exportance of the supplied of t	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 995 2,441,123 995 2,441,123 400 3,71,43,00 000 165,683,199 993 470, President. 6 IIALF YEAR 11,692 727 531,318 92 7,500 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 45,1443 880 41,250 000 365,337 690	or programme of the pro
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. The Discounts On hills belonging to next half-year. Martigage Dipartment: Capital supplied by the commercial department. Gapital supplied by the commercial department of the supplied of the commercial department. Frofits in supplied of the commercial department. Frofits in supplied of the	1,650,000 000 651,959 893 25,355,123 995 2,441,123 340 3,71,4300 000 165,683,199 993 470, President. 6 IIALF YEAR 11,692 277 531,318 51,37\$220 71,8,692 277 531,318 51,318 52,603 100 24,730 000 25,000 000 24,730 000 24,730 000 24,730 000 24,730 000 34,730 000	or programme of the pro
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts On bills belonging to next half-year. Mort/segs Department: Capital supplied by the connectent department Experiment from the supplied of the supplied of the connected department. Experiment from the supplied of the	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 253,355,123 995 254,41,123 400 3,714,100 000 165,683,199 993 4770, President. 16,137\$20 718,692 727 531,318 360 34,693 120 3,750 000 35,593 160 24,750 000 17,000 000 45,143 000 41,195,000 000 41,195,000 000 41,195,000 000 41,195,000 000 41,195,000 000 41,195,000 000 41,195,000 000 41,195,000 000 41,195,000 000 41,195,000 000 41,195,000 000 41,195,000 000 41,195,000 000	re us the black of
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts On hills belonging to next half-year. Mortgage Department: Capital supplied by the commercial department Recounts turned loan Hypoluccary Notes is circutation. Accounts turnet. Froits in suspense. E. & O. E. Hank of Brazil, July 4th, 1881. "July 4th, 1881.	1,650,000 000 651,959 893 25,355,123 995 2,441,123 995 2,441,123 140 3,714,300 000 165,683,199 993 270, President. K HALF YEAR 11,692 27 281,318 250 24,750 000 25,500 000 24,750 000	or programme of the pro
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts On bills belonging to next half-year. Mortgage Department: Capital supplied by the consumercial department Supplemental lions do Hypothecary Notes in circutation. Accounts turners. Froits in suspense. E. & O. K. Hank of Brazil, July 4th, 1881. José Marchado Coetho de Ca. Edunardo Braga, Chief Accountant. BAN'K OF BRAZII PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE ENDING JUNE 30711, 188 DEBIT: Commercial Department: Smidy entries during the half year. Interest on bills for money deposited. do in accounts current. Ceneral expenses. Expenses of liquidation Re-discounts Frees to lawyer and attorney. Salaries to administration. do to employees. Tax on dividendes. Mortgage Department: Interest on hypothecary notes. Stabnies to experts. Valuatium of estate for mortgages New reserve fund. Special teserve. CREDIT: Commercial Department: Simdry entries during the half year. Discounts on bills. CREDIT: Commercial Department: Simdry entries during the half year. Discounts on bills.	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 993 24,41,123 140 3,714,1300 000 165,683,199 993 2707, President. 136,137\$220 176,692 727 531,318 560 24,750 000 25,000 000 17,000 000 15,000 000	re us the black of
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts On bills belonging to next half-year. Mortigage Department: Capital supplied by the connecrent department Experiments Ex	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 995 2,441,123 995 2,441,123 400 371,478,84 777,331,600 165,683,199 993 2470, President. 16,137\$220 16,692,797 531,318 24,690 631 24,750 000 24,750 000 17,500 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 14,550,000 000 14,51,443 880 15,1443 880 11,149,000 365,376,000 14,550,000 000 14,550,000 000 14,550,000 000 14,550,000 000 14,550,000 000 14,550,000 000 14,553,760 14,195,880 682	re us the black of
The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. The 54th on 165,000 shares at 105000. Discounts: On hills belonging to next half-year. Mortyage Department: Capital supplied by the commercial department. Recounts turned loan do. Hypoducary Notes is circutation. Accounts turnet. Frofits in suspense. E. & O. E. Hank of Brazil, July 4th, 1881. Yard Machado Ceelho de Ca. Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant. BANK OF BRAZIII PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR TII. BEBIT: Commercial Department: Sindry entries during the half year. Interest on bills for money deposited. do in accounts current. General expenses. Expuses of Equidation Re-discounts. Mortgage Department: Stands of the half year and attempy. Salaries to administration do to employees. Mortgage Department: Interest on hypothecary notes. Salaries to expense. Expenses of Equidation. Mortgage Department: Stands of the state for mortgages New reserve fund. Special teserve. CERDIT: Commercial Department: CERDIT: Commercial Department: Study entries during the half year. Discounts on 165,000 shares of the bank 105000. CERDIT: Commercial Department: Sundry entries during the half year. Discounts on bills. do on belis deposited as security. do on securities in figuidation. do on securities in figuidation. do on gearnities in figuidation. do on gearnities in figuidation.	1,650,000 000 651,959 890 25,355,123 995 2,441,123 995 2,441,123 140 3,714,130 000 165,683,199 993 267,0, President. 6 ITALF YEAR 11 136,137\$220 17,160 24,750 000 24,750 000 17,500	re us the black of
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E. & O. E. Bunk of Brazil, July 4, 1881 . Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant .

4,195,880 082

—At the annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held on May 3th, it was stated that this company had bought the two steamers City of His de Jaueiru and City of Inst., lately owned by Roach's Beazil line, and the assets included \$400,000 paid on account of these purchases. The City of Paris all! take the place of the Crearut City between New Yook and Aspinwall, and the City of Ris de Jaueirus will be put on the route between San Francisco raud Paurann.

MARKET REPORT.

Bio de Janeiro, July 14th, 1881.

Bit of Faucin, July 14th, 1881.

Bit of Faucin, July 14th, 1881.

Bit of Faucin, July 14th, 1881.

Bit of Bit of Hamilton, 18th of Hamilto

	JU 1.11.B
The clearances have been:	
United States:	
	bag
July 5 New York Br str Dulton	19,54
11 Baltimore Am bk Adelaide (still loading)	
11 do ,, schr Einma Bitch	4,02
11 do ,, bk Aquidueck	5,77
Europe:	
July 4 Lisbon f. o. Nor hgn Saphir	4,00
4 Harre Br str Herschell	9,25
5 Marscilles It str Atlantico	4,82
7 Antwerp Br str Humbobtt	1,11
8 Mediterranean lt str L'Italia	7, 26
8 Havre Fr str San Martin	7:47
9 Homburg Gr str Bueuus Ayres	3-55
9 Southampton, Havre Br str Douro	4,54
11 Bordeaux Br str Magellau	52
Elsewhere:	
July 7 River Plate Br str Patagoniu	459
8 do Big str Kepler	500
11 do Fr str Sénégal	ι8
Receipts have considerably increased and the daily r	nerag
since the 1st instant amounts to	
9,652 bgs	
against 5,354 in some period of June 1880	
6.0-6	
,, 0,070 ,, ,, 1079	

7,121 6,235 1877 4,758

The receipts at Rio daring the last crop-year, as already tated in our last report, were 4,519,894 bags, and the most cliable informations which we have been able to obtain lead to believe that a similar quantity will come forward during

is to believe that a similar quantity will come forward durin.

For it seems keyoud question that about 1,000,000 bags have conceiled rower from the old temp and it seems equally certain last the new crop will not fall much short of 3,500,000 bags. The quality of the new crop's bean, judging from the same less which have so far come to band, leaves much to be desired and is in on vays superior to that of last crop. We quote, per 10 kilos:

Washed	4\$100 6\$200
Superior	4 900 - 5 150
Good first	4 500 4 650
Regular lirst	4 100 - 4 300
Ordinary first	3 550 3 800
Good second	3 000 3 200
Ordinary second	2 600 2 800

and on this hasis cargoes may be quoted:

	p to kilos	per cwt	per lb.	
Prime United States	. 5,150	55/2	11.98 cts.	
Good "	4,650	50/6	10.97 ,,	
Fair to good "	4,500	49/1	10.66 ,,	
Fair p	4,350	47/8	10.35 ,,	
Good Chanucl	3,950	43710	9.50 ,,	
Fair ,,	3,650	+17	8.88 ,,	
Low ,,	3,000	34/11	7.54	
(f. o. b. ex freight and c ling and at par in America Stock is estimated to-day Flour.—The arrivals ha	n gold.) /nt 190,000	-	22¼ in ster-	
4,250 barrels per Geo	. Peabody	from Baltim	ore.	
The sales since the 4th				

ck in first hands to day consists of about 35, oo barrel We quote:

Trieste	20\$750-21\$5	oo last sales
Gallego	21 000-21 5	00
Haxall	21 000-21 9	00
Donlop	21 00021	00
O' Dance	20 00020	500
Me Cance	20 000-20	500
Baltimore	17 900-20 (200
St. Louis	17 000-20 0	000
River Plate	17 000-18 0	oo nominal
Chili	17 000	do.

Market steady Lard-The arrivals were

Lard—The arrivals were:

1.850 kegs per Camphanero from Baltimore
5.000 Con Prabedy do

The market continued depressed and prices receded to
9.00 years per lb. for Ceorge
410 years per lb. for Ceorge
410 years years years
410 years years
410 years years
410 years
41

Turpentine .- Market without alteration at 480-

Arrivals 200 cases per Joseph Baker from New York.

Beer .-- Quotations :

Bass (Ihlers & Bell) 7\$600-7\$700 500---5 000 200---7 300 250---7 350 000---4 500 Tennent Guiness' Stout German, Carlsberg 7 do other brands 4 American nominal

Pitch Pine.—The 364,969 feet per Rosella Smith from Brunswick referred to in our last, have been sold at 46\$000 per dozen, establishing an advance of 45000 per dozen over the last sale which was at 42\$000. The two cargoes of

317,823 feet per Albion from Savannal and 321,64t , Olustee , St. Mary

and 321,641 Olnette St. Mary which had heen warehoused in March last, have also passes into second hands.
There is n good demand and as the supply afloat and loading is very small, the present high prices here are likely to be kept up until the shipments shall ngain become large.

White Pine .- The arrivals consist of only 2,034 feet pe Joseph Baker from New York.
The market continues firm at 115 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine.—In demand. No arrivals.
We quote nominally 36\$000--37\$000 per dozen.

We quote nominally 365000—345000 per dozen. Steedist Pine.—The market remains in the same position, to fresh supply having come to hand. Last sale from first hands at 385000 per dozen. Some sales from second hands have been effected last week t 418000 per dozen.

Coals.-The arrivals since the 1st, inst have been.

Conta- I no arrivais since the 1st, inst have been.
477 tons and go tens Coke per Sprenue from New Castle
1,852 tons per Importer from Cardiff
446 , Deux Marrist from do
348 , Sparkling Foam from Greenock
463 , Arabelia from do
3125 , St. Folm Smith from Cardiff
377 , Huttrest from do
1211 . Seanter Webers from do

51. John Smith from Cardiff Huntress from do Senator Weber from Liverpool Austria from Cardiff Her Royal Highness from do 11. J. Bagoe from New Castle of consumers.

Il for account of consumers.

In the absence of sales quotations continue nominal.

Cement.—The arrivals consist of only 200 casks per Grid
om London.

om London. Quotations are unchanged at

English 6\$000-7\$500 German 6 000-6 800 Boulogne 7 500--- 8 000

The total arrivals during the first six mouths of this year were 36,083 casks, viz:

23,142 casks from London 5,662 ,, Hamburg 195 ,, Marseilles 84 ,, Liverpool

total 36,083 casks.

Codfish—There have been no arrivals but the market is ell supplied.

Retail prices for tubs are 22\$000---24\$000.

Of cases there is nothing in the market.

Hay ... No arrivals and marked unchanged at 78 to 80 reis

per kilo.

The total arrivals during the first six months of this year
were 15,506 bales, all from the River Plate.

**Faran.-The narret continues firm at 28,500-28,5000 per bag.

Arrivals 609 bags per Douro from the River Plate.

The narrivals during the first six months of this year were
26,777 bags, all from the River Plate.

PORT OF SANTOS.

The June receipts of the Santos custom house, compared with shose of the preceding year, were as follows:

7une, 1881
7une, 1880

Imports	210,003 076	281,374\$761
Despacho maritimo	1,687 200	2,392 500
Exports	88,566 524	182,459 073
Interior	7,790 268	8,699 047
Extraordinary	1,192 204	524 491
Emancipation fund	36 000	78 000
Deposits	1,769 789	1,822 192
	311,045 061	477,350 064
Mera de Rendas	91,712\$364.	

The total customs receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, impared with those of the year preceding, were as follows:

	1879-80	1880-81
Imports		3,110,792\$479
Despacho maritimo		27,965 540
Exports	2,707,236 840	2,664,272 667
Interior taxes	134,258 850	150,195 870
Extraordinary	6,354 312	11,128 368
Emancipation fund	3,980 000	6,254 000
Deposits	24,840 747	31,807 860
	5,583,530 373	6,002,416 784

July 13th, 1881.

Coffee.—Market quiet without any demand. Superiors are quoted 4\$500---4\$600 per 10 kilos.

PORT OF MARANHÃO.

June 28th, 1881.

"Juse 20th, 1881.

Cotton.—Little doing he holders are not sisposed to accept the prices offered. There is a considerable quantity for sale but the quality is very low. Quotations are 440 to 480 reis per kilo.

Sugar.—No arrivals and prices are nominally 140 to 150 reis per kilo.

Freighta—3/d and 10 % per lb. for cotton and 107 and 10 % per ton for sugar. Cargo very scarce.

Excharge.—Priceous to the arrival of the Pernambuco from the north some business was done at 221/6 90 d/s but since then drawers are open at 24/5 to 22 but find few takers and these only for small amount.

Discounts—8 % to 90 %. Money somewhat tight.

-The May receipts of rubber at Puri amounted to 325,000 kilos and the export to 332 kilos. The stock in first and second hands at the end of the month was 286,000 kilos.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUL 1' 3. NSWICK...Br bgn Rosella Smith, 509 tons; Penfield; 75 ds; to Phipps Bros & Co.

pure to Pringips irros & Co.

CARDIPS—Bit ship Integration 1,447 tons; Sutherland; 66 ds; coal to D. Pedro II RR.

—Fr bg Dezx Marier, 260 tons; Letestu; 55 dx; coal to order.

tsson—Port bk Improviso; 606 tons; Cardozo; 52 ds; salt and sundries to order. Macao...Non bk *La Gitaua*; 250 tons; Andersen; 20 ds; salt to F. L. Pereira & Co.

N. York.—Am bk Lorena; 315 tons; Blanchard; 54 ds; sundries to A. Moss & Co.

to A. Moss & Co.

*TULY 5.

GREENOCK—Br lng *Sfarkling Foaur, 199 tons: Smith: 43 ds; coal to J. Corréa Pacheco & Co.

coal to J. Cortia Picheco & Co.

Br the Armédia; 364 tons: Foster, 45 6s; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co.
CARDEF—Am shp St. Juliu Smith; 2,220 tons; Waterhouse; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Br lug Huntreer; 227 tons; Gunn; 43 ds; coal to W. Ritchie & Co.

Drorto-Port bk Saudade; 422 tons; Paulo; 40 ds; sundries to J. A. G. Santos,

J. A. G. Santos,

**TULY 7.

LIVERFOOL---Br shp Senator Weber: 1,296 tons; Forbes; 50 ds. coal to Rio Gas Co.

JULY 8.

HAMBURG—Fr bk: D'Alembert, 489 tons, Hue; 57 ds; sundries to order. CETTE-Gr bg Orient; 226 tons; Stahl; 62 ds; salt to Karl

bg Beta; 253 tons: Schroeder; 53 ds; wine and salt to orđe

MONTEVIDEO---Sp bg Winffrede; 191 tons; Beltran; 18 ds; jerked beef to José Romaguera.

"ULLY 11.

BALTHAMNE--Am ling Geo. Peabody; 493 tons; Wilson; 53 ds; flour and lard to Phipps Brothers & Co.

JULY 12.

CARDIFF... Ain shp Austria; 1,300 tons; Gilmore; 43 ds; coal to order.

- Pr shp Her Royal Highness, 1,244 tons; George, 51 ds; coal to Leopoldina R.R.

N. CASTLE-Dan schr H. J. Baagee; 136 tons; Hansen; 62 ds: coal to Finnie Irmãos & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

TULY 3.

Port Eads...Nor bk St. Olaf, 287 tons; Sjoberg: coffee.

Pernameuco...Sp bgn Joven Rosatia; 161 tons; Misrenbell; sundies.

PARANAGUA.-Sp bgn Pupillo; 196 tons; Curel; sundries. TULY

JULY 4.

MARKHULES—It Ing Daine; 200 tons; Molinore; coffee.

BALTHARRE—Sw bk Ozkar, 447 tons; Sind; ballast.

N. Orleans—Nor bk Giltner; 421 tons; Halvarsen; coffee.

N. ORLAMS:—Nor lik Gillart; Julion Simin Gainat.

N. ORLAMS:—Nor lik Gillart; Julions Halvarisen: coffee.

TULY 5

MARILLA—Am lik 7. G. Pradleton; 951 tons Nichols; b'lt.

VALFARASO—Sw bik Zidny; 655 tons Kremer; ballast.

YALFARASO—Sw bik Zidny; 655 tons Kremer; ballast.

**THOMAS—The lik 7. III. '597 tons: Williams ballast.

**JULY 6.*

LSBOM 6. —Nor bgn Saphir; 224 tons: Gjermundren; coffee.

HAVRE—Gr bgn Heinrick, 173 tons: Roch; studries.

**JULY 6.*

**JULY 6.*

**ARACAJU—Am bgn Sarnh Aun; 887 tons: Buckler; ballast.

**JULY 8.*

**ST. Thomas—Nor bik Ophir; 448 tons; Jensen ballast.

**JULY 8.*

**JULY 8.*

**ST. Thomas—Nor bik Ophir; 448 tons; Jensen ballast.

ARACAJU--Am bgn Sarna Aim; 207 tons: Dulaner, bottoon.

YULV 9.

St. Thomas--Nor bk Ophir: 448 tons: Jensen ballast.

YULV 9.

S. Francisco--Brehp Abercarne: 1,115 tons: Braw: ballast.

YULV 10.

Salt Jaland--Port bk Humildade; 312 tons: Teixeira; ballast.

YULV 11.

BATAVIA--For bk Johann Carl; 500 tons: Warns: ballast.

Persacola--It bk Adem; 445 tons: Berganina; ballast.

YULV 11.

NAVASSA--Am bk Thomas Fletcher; 656 tons: Harding ballast.

YULV 12.

SALTHOMER-Am bk Admineck; 348 tons: Raffler coffee.

Am schr Emma Ritch; 468 tons: Tooker: coffee.

S. Francisco---Brehp Palmas; 1,304 tons: Claque: ballast.

-The It. bk. Ernesto Zuccani, from London for Port Al-fred, put into Montevideo leaky on June 16th.

The Nor. bk. A/jord, which left Greenock on May 27th for Rio de Janeiro, put into Queenstown on June 5th, leaking.

—The Br. kk. Lizzie Ferry: from Autwerp on April 12th for S. Francisco, put into Montevideo on June 14th having been partially disensated in a gale.

—The shipping arrivals at the port of Santos during the halt year ending June 30 amounted to a total of 260, against 251 in the same period of 1880, and 443 in 1879.

—The Am. ship 5.7 John Smith, which arrived from Cardiff on the 5th inst., brought 3,145 tons coal, this being the largest cargo of coal which has ever arrived at this port.

—The lawrest extense Civil 1880 of 1880

—The luman stamer City of Rome, 8,850 tons, he largest stamer in the world, save the Great Eastern, was hunched on June 14th from the yard of the Barrow Shipbuilding Co.

—The Br. bls. Devina, from Sounsbays for Falmouth, has been abandoned in a sinking condition. Captain and first officer were washed overboard and drowned. Crew taken off by the Cardigunshire and landed at St. Helena June 9th.

—The Merchant Steamblic Co. United with the Company of the

by the Cardiganshire and landed at St. Helena Junegih.

—The Merchant Steamship Co., Limited, which has been running regularly for over a year, between New York and Brazil, has met with very great success. The company had, until lately, employed three steamers, which made monthly trips to Park, Maranham, Permanbuon, Bahia and Rib Janerin, but owing to the constantly increasing popularity of this tioe, it recently became necessary, to meet the great demand made upon it for freight toom, to charter an additional steamer. This addition to their feet will give increased facilities to shippets of goods to Bahia and Rio Janeiro particularly.—At. 1. Maratline Register, May 25.

FREIGHTS :

London...... 60y Liverpool... 50/ Antwerp... 50/ Hamburg... 50/ Havre... fr. 50 Bordeaux... fr. 55 Marseilles... fr. 60 ers New York... 60 ers

Sailing. Vessels: Channel f. o... 40—45/ Lisbon f. o... 45/—50/ Gibraltar f. o. 45/—50/ U. S North... 20/—25/ Do South... 30/

DATE	NAN	18		W	TIERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
July 3	Dalton, l	Br	-	Riv	er Plate*,	Norton M'n & C Kail Valais & C
)) 4	Dalton, I Poitou, F Atlantico Nebo, Bi Humbold	r , It	li I	Ma Riv	seilles* 19d er Plate 5	Karl Valais & C
,, 5 ,, 5	Nebo, Bi Humbold	t, Br	.	sine San	derland*, 30 tos 18h	Norton M'w & C
1, 0	Patagoni	3lg a, Br	Ì	Liv	don* god erpool*, and	Norton M'w & C Wilson, Sous &C
., 7	Humbold Kepler, I Patagoni Lassel, E Dottro, D Plato, Br	r r	ļ	Liv	rpool* 27d	Norton N're & C Karl Valais & C: L. Ziguago Rio & Minas R. Norton N're & C Norton N're & C Wilson, Sons & C Norton N're & C Royal Mail Norton N're & C A Lenba & Co J Fiorita & T. Ed. John ston & C Wilson, Sons & C
· 7	Lassel, E Douro, B Plato, Br San Mar L'Italia, Buenos A Magellar Berlin, C Sénegal,			Riv	er Plate 41/2	Norton M'w & C
,, ,	San Mar	lin, F Ie	۱ ۲	san Kin	tus i 8h er Plate a Ka	A. Lenba & Co
,, 8	Buenos A	yres,	Gr	Sar	tos, 20h paraiso* 18d	Ed. Johnston &C Wilson, Sons &C Brandes & Co
,, 10	Berlin, C	ir Fr	- 1			Brandes & Co Messageries Mar.
,, 11	Senegal,	Fr			deaux*	Alessageries Mar.
DI	PARTO	IRE:	5 01	K 1	OREIGN	STEAMERS
DATE	NA	MH			WIIERR TO	CARGO
July 3	Powhata S. Martin Berlin, G	n, Ri			v York*	Coffee Sundries
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,, 5	Poiton F	Ϋ		Riv	er Plate	C 1
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THE RIO NEWS

_ 1881 _

With the opening of the present year Tur Rin News, tra-enlarged to an eight-pages heet, and improved in every depar-ment which experience has proved to become costs or to the inter-sent so I arge and influential community of English-speaking werehants and capitalists. These improvements have been chiefly effected in the

Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable infor-mation and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men. In its

Financial Department

the Naws will continue to report fully the universe and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a fieldfull index of the year's transactions. The sale of konds and smeks will be given for each chy. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the profitableness or security of investments. In its

News Department

it will aim to give a full resume of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or far. It is sense gathering it will need to represent things just as it finds them; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinions for which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times.

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been homored by our contemporaries:

From the Gazeta da Turrite, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Gazza da Tarale, Rio de Jaueira.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute changing of the mass of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to be glorion, inclusive of our illustrations friend. Deputy Josquim Nabatec. The roar of the interests feel by the immoral reflation human flesh does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and earnest yanaegyrise. The whole Nighlis colony of Rin de Juncio price Tins Rio Annes, and there are already many Brazilians, who seek it for its very exact appreciation and judicious connectance on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

We wish Truc Rio Newsy success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that it fights, with great valor and excellent judicious can be a seen of the interesting for the prosperity of the processing slaves in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The existence of this important organ of the passe is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slaue-holders that a journal can live.

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Monther Campital, Campos, Nico de Jauriero. Since its inaugamino Trus Rio Niews has become important and useful not only for the impartiality and high standard with which it treast all the opines of the lady, but also for the almuni-ance of local and provincial soitess of Ihrail, and of enumeroial information in the Nico de Jauriero market, the knowledge of which has come to be successary to every one in our own coun-try and the United States—who would follow the illustration of public affairs and the news in Ihrail.

From the Echo Municipal, Cachneira, São Paulo,

Besides the important articles of real interest which we find in the text, it contains an abundance of new items, which are largely devoted to this province. It commiss also a special department in which the tailways of the empire are exclusively treated.

From the Auxiliador du Industriu Nucinnal, Rio de Janeiro

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacianal, Rio de Janeiro Bazal, which lappily knaws what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however unke known what is occurring within her stactior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active/forces of a spheridd nature than by the independent effort and utilative of her sons. From this point of view, we can not fail to render homage to the distinguished editor of Time Rin Nitrow who so faithfully transmits to the great American Union and to the Kuropean world the state of our social fife, the political and comonic questions which we are now disensing, the administrative and financial life of our provinces, and many other lenses of ness, which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and jingdment which has presided over them.

From the Artista, Rio Grante.

We have already had the pleasure of aoticing that important negran of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigeaph [17th. Rt Naws.] is published in the imperial capital, especially devated to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the store of numerous and respectable colony represented by the store of numerous and respectable colony represented by the store of numerous color of the numerous devates of the country by all those who a willingly reside in it, is a clear proof that on this American soft, where skiness the Southern Cross, they have tund a second metherland.

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